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Edwards-Devens Inquiry; Navy Air Bill Is Signed; Greeks Repulse Italians

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 30, 1941

New England: Edwards-Devens Investigation

The House Military Affairs Committee will investigate building costs at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, Mass. [Details: Page 11.]

Danish vessels which have been tied up in United States ports since Germany's seizure of Denmark last April may soon return to active service under American control. [Details: Page 11.]

Representative Margaret C. Smith declared women's contribution to defense should be in education, recreation and community service. [Details: Page 11.]

Final Federal census figures for Boston showed declines in 12 of the city's 22 wards. [Details: Page 11.]

The Federal Works Administration will take over a new South Boston housing project. [Details: Page 1.]

Two American youths in Boston told how their Paris home was ransacked by Nazis who occupied northern France. [Details: Page 11.]

Lawrence, Mass., was visited by State officials probing its municipal affairs. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: President Signs Navy Air Bill

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing a $300,000,000 expenditure to increase the Navy's protection against air attack, the first bill passed at this session of Congress.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved the Administration's lend-lease bill after defeating a proposal to place a $2,000,000,000 limit on transactions under the bill. Amendments accepted put a 2½-year time limit on the bill; require periodic reports by the President to Congress; require Presidential consultation with staff chiefs on defense equipment disposal; specifically exempt convoying from the bill's provisions. [Details: Page 1.]

James W. Gerard, World War Ambassador to Berlin, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he favored a declaration of war against Germany. [Details: Page 1.]

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved today a treaty allocating quotas in the United States market to 14 Latin-American coffee producing countries.

Greco-Italian Front: Italians Forced to Defensive

Greek attack north of Klisoura in Albania was reported to have halted an Italian counter-attack, at least temporarily, forcing the Italians to resume defensive tactics.

Italian reports stated that bad weather had hampered operations.

In the Americas: Cuba Strikes at Propaganda

Havana (AP)—The Cuban Government barred all forms of Falangist, Nazi and Communst propaganda activities under a decree today. The Spanish Falangist group is most affected because the party now is not recognized legally by the Government.

Air and Sea: Tenth Night Brings Nazis

London was raided by German warplanes for the first night in 10. During a four-hour "alert" alarm, intermittent Nazi raiders dropped incendiary bombs and high explosives, causing some damage and a few casualties.

British bombers were reported by the Air Ministry to have attacked the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven during the night.

German long-range guns bombarded the British port of Dover during the night, but no casualties were reported.

A Netherlands submarine, operating in "war service," was reported by the Netherlands Government in London to have been lost.

In Europe: Bucharest Arrests Exceed 2,000

Aftermath of revolt in Rumania last week, it was officially announced that more than 2,000 rebels, including 52 "gun women," had been arrested in Bucharest alone, along with the seizure of 32,635 machine guns, rifles, revolvers and hand grenades and almost 400,000 rounds of ammunition.

Adolf Hitler, speaking in Berlin, declared bluntly that "whoever wants to help England will have to realize that whatever ship is going to come in front of our torpedoes will be torpedoed." [Details: Page 1.]

In North Africa: British Capture Derna

British forces in Libya captured the Italian stronghold of Derna on the coast, leaving the town of Barce, 100 miles west of Derna, as the next stronghold in their path. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Italian troops were expected to make a strong stand at the important base of Bengasi, 150 miles beyond Derna.

Fascist prisoners were stated now to number 130,000. Most of them were being shipped back temporarily to Egypt.

German airmen and technicians to the number of 1,000 were stated by an Italian prisoner to be established in Libya.

Ford Denies Threat to Quit

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (AP)—Henry Ford denied today that he had advised a Government official he would turn his huge plants over to the Government at $1 a year rather than permit labor unions to have a closed shop.

Mr. Ford made the statement in a telephone conversation from his winter home in Georgia to Harry Bennett, Personnel Director of the company.

Mr. Bennett quoted the manufacturer as saying he had "talked to nobody about giving the plants to the Government" and "that there is absolutely nothing to it."

The report that Mr. Ford had made such a statement was entered in the Congressional Record by Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, who said he had it from a Michigan man whose name he declined to disclose.

Mr. Bennett also said that officials of the Ford Company would confer with Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, regarding defense matters if Mr. Hillman or William S. Knudsen, Director, asked for such a meeting.

"We would not turn Mr. Hillman down on any defense conference," Mr. Bennett said, "because Mr. Ford has stated that he wants to do everything he can to help the Government in its defense program."

He added, however, that he knew of no request from Mr. Knudsen for such a meeting.

Mr. Knudsen, he said, had talked recently with Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, regarding co-operation on defense production and "what business could do to help," but labor matters were not discussed.

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Defense Homes

Mathison Aerial Surveys from Boston Housing Authority

South Boston Project

To house workers in various national defense projects in Boston area.

South Boston Housing Unit Taken by U. S.

Defense workers will be tenants of South Boston's second low-cost housing unit, moving in about the middle of February, and Uncle Sam will be their landlord, Boston city and Federal officials learned today.

Announcement from Washington disclosing sale of the 871-apartment project originally built for South Boston families, to the Federal Works Agency for approximately $4,000,000 also revealed that the United States Housing Authority will build immediately to replace the South Boston project. Estimated cost of the South Boston low-income units at the time the contract was let was $3,111,000.

Increasing need for quarters for families of laborers who have come to the Hub for work in defense construction at the Navy Yard, Fore River, South Boston and the Watertown Arsenal, was given as the reason for the Government's purchase. The South Boston unit is located near the Old Harbor Village, one of the earliest low-cost housing projects in the country.

The Housing Authority followed its announcement with release of a $49,862,000 program for construction of 80 Housing projects throughout the United States. The USHA has earmarked $1,000,000 for Chicopee, Mass., $895,000 for Hartford, and $500,000 for Central Falls, R. I.

USHA officials indicated, however, that in many communities, where housing projects are nearly completed defense housing funds would be used to purchase these to provide homes for defense workers, and a new project started in the same locality. The Boston project sold to the FWA took about 14 months to build.

None of the 871 families who normally would have moved into the new housing project about the middle of February had been notified that their applications had been accepted, John A. Breen, chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, said today.

Agency of Fund Aided Gardener; He Reciprocates

Boston's Red Feather army of 25,000 volunteers soliciting contributions to the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign today redoubled its efforts to reach the minimum goal of $4,883,000 by next Wednesday.

Edging slowly upward, the Community Fund thermometer has now passed the $3,000,000 mark and, according to Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, now stands at $3,215,000.

Behind an anonymous gift of $25 received today at the Westwood headquarters lies a human interest story which only a few know.

The donation came from a gardener on a Westwood estate. Six years ago he was out of a job, out of money, and with no immediate prospect of getting either. A Community Fund Agency extended much needed aid to the man's young son. The parent never forgot that. Later when he got a job and came into a considerable amount of money the gardener resolved to make an annual contribution to the Fund agency that helped his boy.

List of donations: Page 12.

Hopkins Sees King George; Lunches at Buckingham

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, had an audience today with King George, and remained at Buckingham Palace for luncheon with the King and Queen Elizabeth.

Mexico Builds Naval Bases On Own Plans

Rumors of American aid by engineers and funds denied — Defense put on firmer basis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that conversations were continuing with Mexico but that no decisions had been reached in connection with a settlement of existing problems between the two countries.

He commented in response to questions concerning the sudden departure of the Mexican Ambassador, Francisco Castillo Najera, for Mexico and reports from there that his trip was preparatory to the signing of an agreement settling all outstanding issues between Mexico and the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico is reconditioning its naval bases in the ports of Veracruz and Leguna del Carmen on the Gulf of Mexico, in the port of Acapulo on the Pacific, and in Margarita Island on Magdalena Bay. Mexico is doing this solely with its own money and its own technicians.

This announcement made by Gen. Heriberto Jara, Minister of Navy, denies the many inspired reports that Mexico will lease naval and air bases to the United States. It further denies reports that the United States will lend money or technicians to Mexico for the improvement of its defenses. No such arrangements have been made nor are anticipated, said General Jara in a positive statement.

This definitive announcement on the national defense plan is consistent with every official announcement made on the subject here during the past six months. It followed a flat denial by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla that Mexico will lease any part of its territory to the United States for defense purposes, a denial made to counteract misleading newspaper stories sent both from Washington and Mexico City.

Mexican Position Defined

Mexico's position as now clearly defined by the Minister of the Navy and the Foreign Minister is this:

1. Mexico will co-operate with other American nations for the defense of the continent.

2. Mexico will construct its own bases at its own expense and with its own technicians.

3. Mexico does not anticipate the formation of a joint defense board with the United States, similar to that set up between the United States and Canada.

4. Mexico will keep all of its strategic plans and positions in its own hands and no move will be made which will infringe upon the national sovereignty.

That the question of continental defense is being discussed with Washington the Foreign Minister

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Hitler: Torpedoes for U. S. Aid to Britain; Germans Massing for Drive in Balkans?

Hitler veils purpose of heavy concentration of troops and equipment in Rumania.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 30—Extension of the European war to all the Balkans this coming spring is regarded as increasingly likely by competent observers here. On all sides it is said that the Germans are only waiting for the snow to melt and the roads to become passable in order to march southwards from Rumania.

The main evidence in favor of this forecast is the continuous growth of German forces in Rumania—according to an excellent Bucharest source these already number 350,000 men and continue arriving at the rate of from 4,000 to 6,000 a week.

This formidable host is still euphemistically referred to as the "German Commission to instruct the Rumanian Army," but the Germans now almost outnumber the Rumanians under arms since the recent demobilization in Rumania.

Having discounted this official pretext, there remain several ways of accounting for the large number of German troops in Rumania—first is that they are there to guard the oil fields and refineries as well as ways of communication in this vital sector of German economic interest. But while the oil districts are well garrisoned and German forces are quartered in all towns of any size throughout the land, the present number of troops is far greater than these specific tasks would warrant.

"Fraternity" Invasion

It might be contended that these German troops were sent to Rumania for "fraternity," it being cheaper and easier to send soldiers to the food than to send the food to the soldiers in Germany.

Such a practical consideration was possibly in the Germans' thought, but this still does not account for the large amount of heavy armaments, full equipment with tanks and artillery, that also has been brought in.

The alternative presents itself that the troops are part of some important strategy, that they are there for a serious military purpose.

The likelihood that they were aimed at Russia, which was considered at first, appears to be eliminated for the present in view of the new German-Russian agreement which increases the raw materals and foodstuffs going from the Soviets to the Reich. Moreover, while there are German garrisons in some towns near the Bessarabian border, the vast majority of German troops are stationed in Southern Rumania, close to the Danube.

This disposition in itself suggests the direction they intend to move, especially since material for pontoons also has been assembled

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

British in Libya

Showing latest point captured by the Army of the Nile in its westward drive.

Derna Falls; British Push West in Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 30 (AP)—Axis warplanes raided the Suez Canal area today, but British reports said the bombs caused no casualties and no damage.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 30 (AP)—The capture of Derna, third major Italian base in Libya to fall to the British Army of the Nile, was announced today by the Middle East Command.

"The capture of Derna was completed this morning," the communique said in announcing the fall of this stronghold, 175 miles west of the Egyptian frontier.

With British mechanized forces already operating beyond Derna, the next objective of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's desert fighters appeared to be Bengasi, 150 miles west of Derna.

Royal Air Force planes leading the way for the British desert forces were reported by the RAF command to have ground-strafed Fascist troops retreating all the way to Barce, 100 miles west of the menaced town.

British mechanized forces were reported operating south and west of Derna and threatening Italy's hold on all Eastern Libya.

German staff sent to Libya to help Italy: Page 5.

Führer says Reich has no quarrel with the American people; sees full victory ahead.

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolf Hitler said today that "Germany has no quarrel with the American people," but declared that if "non-European powers try to intervene here, Europe will rise. Every ship that comes within the reach of our torpedoes will be torpedoed."

These words drew the longest applause of his entire one hour and 32-minute speech in Berlin's great Sportpalast, where Nazi Party men and the Government celebrated the eighth anniversary of Herr Hitler's rise to power.

Herr Hitler insisted that the British cause "is lost, and it is this year that history is going to record the fact that they have lost the war."

"We are now fully prepared for whatever may happen in relation with America's help," he declared.

Ready for Emergencies

He said that although the British were now hoping for American help—"let me say this to you: when we were forced into this war we had plans ready even then for this emergency."

"Germany never attacked the American Continent," Herr Hitler said. Then followed, to a tumult of cheering, his reference to "non-European" intervention and the torpedoing.

For his immediate hearers and the entire Nation at its radios he predicted "victory within the year."

"The period lying behind us has already practically decided this war.

European Continent "Ours"

"France has been defeated and England crowded off the Continent," the Führer said, in the shadow of banners saying, "Victory is with our colors."

"We are standing on this Continent and where we are standing nobody can crowd us off.

"When the hour comes, we will land a decisive blow."

Turning to the British he asked: "What are they hoping for? For America.

"I can only say we have calculated every possibility. There will be victory within the year. Germany has no quarrel with the American people. . . .

"This time you do not find a weakened Germany, but one that is highly mobilized and full of fight.

Will Stand by Italy

"As regards Italy, let no one invent revolutions in Milan, but let them rather look out so there will not be revolutions in their own countries.

"Whenever we can strike at England we shall strike. Neither here nor in Italy can anybody scare anybody with his inventions.

"We will settle scores, square mile for square mile, the Duce and I are neither Jews nor monsters."

"Wherever England puts in an appearance, we will attack her and we are strong enough to do so.

"Perhaps they are hoping for other states they can drag in. I do not know, but you who know me will realize that every contingency has, in a matter-of-fact manner, been calculated.

No Lack of Materials

"Perhaps they (the British) are counting on hunger. We have organized our life rationally. There never will be hunger and no lack of raw materials.

"They undertook an idiotic attempt to bring a cleavage between the Duce and the Italian people. Another Lord might come and try to separate me from the German people; others have tried that and failed. . . .

"This generation is full of fight. Blow for blow we will return and

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Lend-Lease Bill Goes To House Floor For Debate

Approved by Committee with minor changes—Senate hears secret Stimson testimony.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—By a 2-to-1 vote the House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved the lend-lease bill with minor amendments and ordered it reported to the Chamber for debate, starting next week.

At the same time the Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard secret testimony from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and heard James W. Gerard, Ambassador to pre-World-War Germany, explain that "up to recently" he had been an isolationist, but now favored war with Germany. He declared that America is faced "with a threat of world conquest—a cruel war which if the Nazis are successful will mean our exclusion from the markets of the world."

Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, of Union Theological Seminary, also testified.

Short Debate Expected

Speaker Rayburn said he expected two or three days of general debate and saw no reason why before next week is out, the House should not pass the bill in virtually the same form in which it came from the Committee.

The roll call vote on reporting the bill:

For reporting the bill (17)

Democrats (14) Bloom, Johnson, Kee, Richards, Pfeifer, Jarman, Arnold, Burgin, Courtney, Eberharter, Gregory, Wastielewski, Sikes, Davis.

Republicans: (3) Eaton, Rogers. Stearns.

Against reporting the bill: (8)

Democrat: (1) Shanley.

Republicans: (7) Fish, Tinkham, Chiperfield, Vorys, Mundt, Jonkman, Bolton.

To Speed Debate

Mr. Rayburn said that he would ask that the Rules Committee be permitted until midnight tomorrow to file the rule authorizing the House to start debate Monday.

The House Committee threw out six additional minority amendments designed to limit the authority of the President. Most of them centered about proposals to set an upper limit of $2,000,000,000 on the aid to be given Britain. With defeat of these amendments the only ones adopted were the four accepted yesterday.

These amendments would:

1. Set up a 2½-year time limit.

2. Require periodic three-month reports to Congress.

3. Require presidential consultation with chiefs of staffs prior to disposal of defense equipment.

4. Specifically exempt the subject of convoying vessels from the bill's provisions, leaving the situation in statu quo.

The bill's time limit would be June 30, 1943, under the House amendment.

Asked if he felt the convoy amendment would satisfy the public, Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York replied:

"It couldn't be any more specific."

The Convoy Amendment

The amendment reads:

"Nothing in the bill shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of American naval vessels as convoys."

In accepting this, the Committee

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Censorship? Some Senators Say They Can Learn More About U. S. Defense at German Embassy Than They Can From Own Government

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington correspondents think that they can feel a story coming as well as see it when it gets here.

Right now we are all beginning to sense that some form of war-emergency news censorship is in the air. It hasn't taken substantial form. It isn't right out in the open. It isn't possible to put your finger on it precisely and say, "There is censorship, there is suppression."

But there are signs which cast their shadow ahead and they need to be inspected pretty closely lest this thing creep up on us unwittingly and the United States, in preparing to avert war, find itself wrestling with a greater censorship than, say, Britain has in fighting the war.

Now the only kind of censorship we are talking about, and which has shown any tendency to peek out from behind pillars of the government buildings in Washington, and occasionally cast a glowering look at a too persistent reporter, concerns the right to information and the right to print it.

There is no evidence that the Administration has either the desire or the intention to restrict the independent writing of the correspondents or the independent criticism of the newspapers. There is every evidence that the Government is genuinely devoted to the basic civil liberties which comprise the foundation of democracy today.

But to place a restriction upon public information is to place a restriction upon the functioning of the freedom of the press and to put a barrier in the way of the functioning of democracy itself. There are few restrictions which can be justified in peacetime. Some restrictions are defensible under war emergency. Borderline cases need to be closely examined.

Why All the Hush, Hush? Glass Wonders

Generally acceptable restrictions upon public information were illustrated this week when high-ranking Army and Navy officers testified on the lend-lease bill in secret session before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and when Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the same thing for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Later, crusty, blunt-spoken Senator Carter Glass, who favors aid to Britain as much as anybody in this town, showed that what's one man's secret is another man's meat when he said that, as he saw it, all this hush-hush stuff could just as well be talked right out in the nation's public square.

A defensible restriction on public information was asked of Congress last week by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, when he sought to have it made a crime to take unauthorized photographs of any part of any naval reservation, ship or equipment.

Apart from this proposed law, which is simply a tightening up of prevailing inhibitions, correspondents and newspapers have lately been made conscious of a wide range of so-called military information which government departments "wish" them to leave unreported unless the news is officially approved and released. These concern ship and troop movements, defense construction projects and certain technical data on armaments.

The danger is that borderline cases will accumulate and become the rule rather than the exception. Members of both Congress and the Washington Press Corps have been refused specific answers to specific questions on the progress of defense on the excuse that it would be giving away military information to the enemy or against the public interest to give it out.

What, Politics in Defense!

Maybe so. Maybe not. Maybe it would be against somebody's political interest, or somebody else's personal interest to make certain information public and at the same time it might well be in the public interest rather than against it to do so.

Democracy cannot have the power of knowledge without the knowledge itself and democracy needs the raw material of fact on which sound decisions can be based. As it is there are not a few Senators who believe that they could get all the facts they need about American defense by writing to the German Embassy. They want the American people in on it too. So do the newspapers.

Broadly, Washington correspondents believe that the Administration does also. They just want to keep it that way. Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, who is a mighty handy man for the newspapers to have close to the President's desk, last Friday night gave this pledge in behalf of his chief: "Representative democracy will never tolerate suppression of true news at the behest of Government."

As the war emergency tightens, there is bound to be a sharper tendency to curtail—by voluntary, persuasive and coercive methods—public information. This tendency will need to be watched, restrained and resisted.

An under-informed democracy is more dangerous than an over-informed enemy.

Roscoe Drummond

British-Owned Firms in U. S. Up for Sale to Raise Funds

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Britain disclosed tonight it is about to tap its last big nest egg of dollar resources in the United States—British owned and controlled business enterprise—to buy warplanes, ships, tanks and munitions.

A Treasury statement said the Government had spent "a very great proportion" of its gold and was selling United States securities "steadily."

Now, it was asserted, the Treasury plans to get dollars to meet purchases in America from the sale of British-owned businesses in the United States and United States companies which are controlled by shares held in Britain.

A leading expert on such matters, Sir Edward Peacock, will arrive in the United States shortly, and he is expected to knock down such British businesses and companies to the highest bidder.

A Treasury spokesman said he was unable to give the value of these resources because their shares are not listed on the stock exchange and "probably the owners themselves do not know what they are worth at the market."

Sir Edward is a Director of the Bank of England and of Baring Brothers and Company, a banking company.

The Treasury said that "in the light of material already supplied and contemplated by the United States of America, it may now be freely published that His Majesty's Government have realized and disposed of a very great proportion of their gold holdings and are steadily realizing on the American securities owned by their nationals at every opportunity.

"A more difficult problem is presented by investments in business in the United States and United States companies controlled by companies in this country, whose shares are not quoted on the Stock Exchange, the Treasury statement continued.

"His Majesty's Government are resolved to make the best possible use of these investments and, with this end in view, they have requested Sir Edward Peacock, who has great experience in such matters, to go over to the United States and examine the possibilities on the spot.

"Sir Edward Peacock will reach America very shortly."

N. Y. Dairymen Urged to Vote For Milk Order Amendments

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—New York dairy leaders intend to campaign for a heavy vote Feb. 17 in the second six-state referendum on eight amendments to the Federal order governing the New York City milk market.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, said Federal regulation will be suspended Feb. 28 unless two thirds of the 60,000-odd dairymen affected approve the changes.

After his announcement, Harry Carnal, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dairy Farmers Union, asserted at Utica, N. Y., the Union "will use every means within our power to persuade the dairymen of the necessity of favoring the amendments."

Homer Rolfe of the Eastern Milk Producers Association stated his organization "fought for the referendum to give the farmers the opportunity to approve the amendments and keep the order."

Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Co-operative Bargaining Agency, expressed belief the order would be kept.

The proposed amendments are designed to further stabilize the New York market and to increase by more than $5,000,000 the annual income of dairy farmers in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The Agriculture Department explained that since the December mail vote rejecting the changes "certain producers, producer organizations, and other interested parties have requested that producers be given another opportunity to vote upon the amendments."

Army Rejections Laid to Soft Living

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—One out of every two youths examined for Army service since conscription has been rejected on physical grounds, Brig. Gen. E. L. Gruber told the Men's Club of Westminster Congregational Church last night.

"Our men have been living too soft a life," asserted the Commandant of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The physical, educational and moral influences of modern American life have not been ideally conducive to building the type of youth vital to national defense in a time of crisis.

"The curriculum of the nation's schools and colleges has not been wholly free of Pollyana thinking. Instruction in many cases has included half truths.

"Too many men have been prepared for white collar jobs and not enough for blue denim jobs."

General Gruber said only 30 per cent of the draftees have been qualified vocationally for any of the 275 skills of value to the army.

He said the army had been prepared for 20 to 25 per cent rejections for physical disability but reported figures from over the nation placed the actual number at 50 per cent.

Discussing moral and spiritual problems, he said:

"I am combatting elements that should be combatted by civil authorities—state and health authorities."

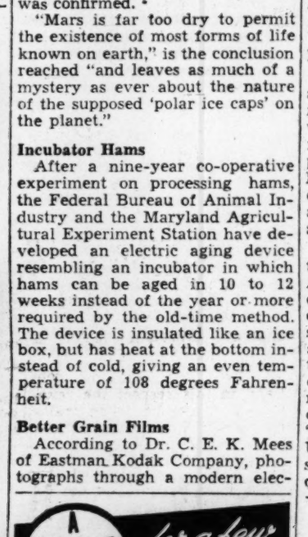
Train Derailment Probed

SANDERSVILLE, Miss., Jan. 30 (AP)—Federal, State and military authorities today investigated the derailment of a troop train near here in which a railroad fireman was killed and 19 soldiers were injured, three seriously.

Actually baked in New England, B & M Brick Oven Baked Beans bring you an old-fashioned treat at its best. More flavorful—more digestible—because slow-baked in open pots in brick ovens. Also ask your grocer for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

Makes Over 100 Delicious Desserts
MARSHMALLOW
fluff
Now YOU can have the secret of dessert-making New England homemakers have used for over 20 years. Go to your nearest food store TODAY, buy a can of Marshmallow Fluff in the blue and white can with the big letters F-L-U-F-F . . . try it! You'll find Fluff easy to use, inexpensive . . . requires no cooking; use directly from can for frostings, fillings, sauces, candies, in cocoa or as a sandwich spread.
Marshmallow Fluff is light, smooth, creamy, delicious . . . whips easily with cream, NOT sticky . . . NOT gummy NOT stiff. FLUFF is different!
Look for the big letters F-L-U-F-F. Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping.

Take it easy! With Rumford Baking Powder you can use any good recipe. The amount the directions call for is the right amount to use of Rumford every Time.
FREE. Send for NEW booklet, containing dozens of bright ideas to improve your baking. Address Rumford Baking Powder—Box 8L, Rumford, R. I.



Wonders of Research: Arid Mars

New observations bear out theory that neighboring planet has only small amount of water.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since telescopes became improved sufficiently to detect the so-called "seas" on the planet Mars, and especially since the Italian Astronomer Schiaparelli discovered radiating lines, in fact a veritable network of "canali" between the seas, the question of the quantity of water on Mars has been the focal point around which much research has centered.

Mount Wilson Observatory has been conducting special spectroscopic observations on Earth's neighbor to determine the answer and now asserts that in the thin atmosphere of Mars there is less than one-twentieth as much water vapor above each square foot of planet surface than there is above the Earth. The studies were made by Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of Mount Wilson.

Mars, whose redness may be due to the oxidation or "rusting" of its ancient rocks, shines entirely with reflected sunlight. But before this light is observed here it must pass also through th eearth's atmosphere. Consequently it has been extremely difficult to study any differences between its spectrum and that of direct sunlight received on the earth's surface.

Dr. Adams worked with the most delicate spectroscope yet known and made his measurements both when the planet was approaching the earth and receding from it. This motion tends to separate lines due to any water vapor in the spectrum of Mars from those formed in the Earth's atmosphere, the Martian components being on the violet side of the terrestrial lines when Mars is approaching, and on the red when Mars is receding.

Not only did accurate measurements show no water vapor to be present in the spectrum of Mars, but the earlier conclusion that Mars has little if any free oxygen, was confirmed.

"Mars is far too dry to permit the existence of most forms of life known on earth," is the conclusion reached "and leaves as much of a mystery as ever about the nature of the supposed 'polar ice caps' on the planet."

Incubator Hams

After a nine-year co-operative experiment on processing hams, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station have developed an electric aging device resembling an incubator in which hams can be aged in 10 to 12 weeks instead of the year or more required by the old-time method. The device is insulated like an ice box, but has heat at the bottom instead of cold, giving an even temperature of 108 degrees Fahrenheit.

Better Grain Films

According to Dr. C. E. K. Mees of Eastman Kodak Company, photographs through a modern electron microscope of silver grains in the ordinary photographic film or paper, show silver grain is not grain at all, but really resembles a handful of seaweed more than anything else.

The original work to discover the true nature of silver "grain" was accomplished in Germany with earlier electron microscopes, and out of this research Dr. Mees says the public can expect not only "better grain films but better printing papers as well."

Latin-American Crisis

Latin America is experiencing a severe crisis at the present time in which commodity markets upon which it depends have been disrupted both as to capacity and price. According to Fred Lavis, New York consulting engineer, the depression of the last ten years and the present war in Europe accentuate the situation.

He told the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Philadelphia that over and above the question of what the United States should offer to defend in this hemisphere, was the important question of the mutual need of defense of individual freedom in democracies, and of solidarity and unity of the peoples of the Americas. "In this crisis," he said, "the United States with its great resources must come to the assistance of the Republics of the South to avoid any break in the ranks where the enemy might gain a foothold."

'Men and Volts'

With the outlook of a true historian the late John W. Hammond has written the story of General Electric Company in "Men and Volts," published by J. B. Lippincott Company: New York, $2.50. It covers the last two generations from the time the first arc lights sputtered away atop tall poles, horsecars still ran in New York City and "red hot hairpins in glass bottles" illuminated our houses, to the present day. Edison, Thomson, Brush, Wood, Houston, Sprague, Coffin, Rice, Steinmetz, Whitney, Coolidge and Langmuir are only a few of the many "geni of the lamp" that General Electric can include "in the family."

Device for Trucks

A new device making its appearance on trucks that ply the night highways between large cities is the Tachograph, an instrument that combines a speedometer, clock, odometer, speed change counter and signal light. It gives a complete record of a whole day's run graphing automatically and indelibly the time of departure, lunch time, time out for repairs, time of arrival, and all the speeds used in making the run. Manufactured by Sangamo Electric Company, Springfield, Ill., it mounts on the dash of a truck or bus replacing the original speedometer.

Wide World

The Chief Candy Taster

Barbara Schulz of Evanston, Ill., is shown at a candy plant in Chicago, where she is "employed" as chief candy taster. She is paid 365 lollipops a year, and for that she tastes all the new candies and gives her opinion of their sales possibilities. Sometimes she takes candies to her kindergarten class for a little extra expert advice. With her here are officials of the candy company, left to right, H. T. Snell, Treasurer; C. Haffner, and W. W. Kolbe.

Boston-Capital Super Road Urged

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Roadbuilders were told here that highway construction played a vital role in the National Defense program and would serve to start the United States on the path to normal activity after the war.

Proposed roads described as valuable in wartime and peacetime were stressed by speakers before the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Roadbuilders' Association.

With Gov. Murray D. van Wagoner of Michigan disclosing that there would be made public soon a program "for the greatest system of defense roads around Detroit that has ever been developed by any highway department," other speakers, including Arthur W. Brandt, New York State Superintendent of Public Works, and New Jersey Highway Commissioner E. Donald Sterner, urged a superhighway from Boston to Washington as an important link in the Nation's defenses. Mr. Sterner advocated expenditure of about $250,000,000 for such a project.

Social Security Extension Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

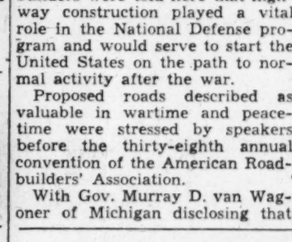
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, has reintroduced in Congress his proposal to extend old-age insurance benefits of the Social Security Act to more than 1,000,000 employees of religious and charitable organizations.

The Walsh bill has the backing of certain nonprofit and religious groups interested in seeing their workers given social security protection, but is sharply opposed by others as a violation of the long-established American separation of church and state.

Duly commissioned and licensed ministers and "members of religious orders" would remain exempt from the Social Security Law under the Walsh bill.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference has become one of the chief backers of the Walsh bill, but numerous other religious organizations are opposing it because they object to any such link between Government and religion.

How to make your folks say "Ah!"



Is your interest in cooking slipping because your family takes your good eats for granted?

If so, buy a package or two of BOVRIL Bouillon Cubes at your grocer's, and see how their rich beefy flavor adds new zest to cookery. For most things, one cube dissolved in 4 tablespoons of hot water will provide the magic touch. Get some today!

BOVRIL BOUILLON CUBES

At your grocer's in packages of four for 10c, and ten for 25c

FAMED FOR BEEFY FLAVOR

New $1,500,000 Foundry Soon at N. Y. Navy Yard

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Work will begin soon at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on a new $1,500,000 foundry equipped with the latest machinery for mass production of naval vessels.

Although few details are disclosed, it is learned that the foundry will occupy 40,000 square feet on the site of the 75-year-old foundry now in use.

The Yard's present building program includes construction of the 45,000-ton battleships Iowa and Missouri, and the 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina.

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'Cut to Bone' Urged for All But War Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—While the Nation is saddled with the huge costs of building up and maintaining armed forces to protect itself, expenditures in all other departments of Federal, State and local governments should be cut to the bone, according to Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A., retired, chairman of the Citizens Budget Commission, Inc.

General Nolan shared the platform at the annual dinner of the Commission at the Biltmore Hotel last night with Harold Riegelman, Counsel of the Commission; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Lawrence M. Orton, member of the City Planning Commission.

General Nolan, declaring that the Commission was aware of the vast costs of the national defense program, said enforcement of the demand for economy in all non-defense expenditures would be one of the Commission's chief tasks this year.

"We know that the payment of that cost will require sacrifice on the part of each and every one of us—a sacrifice which but a few years ago we would have regarded as unwarranted," he declared. "Today we are fully prepared to pay that cost and make that sacrifice without protest.

"We do not ask that this burden of taxation for defense be lightened, but we can ask—and do ask—that the sacrifices we make in our homes shall be reflected in those activities of government which are not conected with national defense and are not essential to the order, health and safety of our community."

Mr. Riegelman, explaining the Budget Commission's program in detail, urged defeat of pending proposals to give governmental employees the difference between their civil and military pay if they are drafted and called for an end to "various devices" used by city officials to circumvent constitutional limitations on the city's debt and taxing power. He said the Commission would press for placing the city transit system on a self-supporting basis.

Dr. Butler saw the budget as the cornerstone of democratic government and declared it was absolutely essential to conserve national resources at the present time.

"So far the savings of 10 years have been destroyed in the European war," Dr. Butler asserted. "If this war continued long enough every reserve, every resource built up since the middle ages will be destroyed."

Nazi War Supplies Flown Over Ocean

CALI, Colombia (AP)—Germany is getting potential war supplies almost within the shadow of the Panama Canal. They are flown half way around the South American continent and then across the South Atlantic. They come from Cali, a few hours flying time from Panama.

Chief of these supplies is platinum—used for fine parts of precision instruments, such as bomb sights and airplane gauges. It is extremely valuable in electrical gadgets, without which a modern war machine could not function.

For any of these uses, a little platinum goes a long way. Six or seven kilos (there are 2.2 pounds in a kilo) are flown from Cali to Germany every week on regular commercial planes.

There is nothing secret about it; shipments are declared openly on the usual commercial invoices. From the standpoint of international law, there is nothing irregular about it because South American countries are neutrals.

Planes carry platinum by way of Lima, Peru, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. From there it crosses the Atlantic, reaching Germany through Italy or Switzerland. Sometimes the Atlantic crossings are made by Italian flying boats.

A dribble of German products reaches South America on the same route, in the opposite direction.

James Seeks a Bar To Communist Teachers

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30 (AP)—Arthur H. James announces he will seek a law to bar Communists from teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania if he finds the Commonwealth does not already have that power under existing legislation.

The question is being studied by legal aids, the Governor said at his press conference. The issue was brought to his attention after charges were made that some Communists are teaching in the public schools at Philadelphia.

Escorts Will Guide Visitors to Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government organized an escort service today to keep businessmen from getting lost in the maze of Washington corridors when they come here to talk about national defense projects.

A Service and Information Office was set up in the Commerce Department by Jesse Jones.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Britain Moves to Speed Mobilization of Labor

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30—Mobilization of Britain's man power—with the realization that war production must continue in the front ranks of this totalitarian war—will be greatly accelerated through new steps resulting from yesterday's national labor conference.

Redefinition of "reserved" work is to be one of the first measures undertaken. It will place on a new basis the decision as to what activities must proceed unhindered and what industries or services can spare their workers for more direct war production.

Unemployed women will be used in far larger numbers for war production. Both in direct industrial war service, and to replace men called to the colors under the new 18-to-19 and 37-to-40 registration, women will also be drawn from numbers of domestic occupations.

Union employers agreed to the broad principles of the Government's proposal in meeting with Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor; Sir Andrew Duncan, Minister of Supply; A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, and Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade.

Schedules Changed

The most important aspect of the joint conference of employers and workers, which was one most representative in British industry, was that "reservation" of workers will henceforth be made increasingly according to the actual work done by individual concerned. It will not, as hitherto, depend on age or the general reserved classification of the individual's occupation.

This is implicit in Mr. Bevin's statement that he intended to tear up the existing schedule of reserved occupations and introduce instead a new category of "protected workers."

An ever increasing part will be played in the war industry by women who, starting at the age of 20, are to be called up for war work. There is to be a national scheme of industrial registration for both men and women, but before conscription is applied the voluntary system is to have yet another opportunity to prove itself.

Yesterday's meeting was, in fact, another appeal to the leaders of both sides in industry to examine their own problems of man power and production and submit schemes which, it is hoped, can be dovetailed into a comprehensive plan for industrial production.

Bevin Favors "Direction"

Mr. Bevin certainly has no love for conscription and he prefers to talk of "direction" rather than of compulsion as his function as the Government Production Executive and Minister of Labor.

Parliamentary speeches in recent debate also indicate that Labor leaders considered it was useless to discuss constraint of workers without what they called constraint of "property."

The outstanding importance of yesterday's conference was that it helped to establish an essential basis of good will and to bring reality into the discussions of urgent problems.

In summing up the results of the conference the Chairman of the Trade Union deputation described it as a very cordial clearing up of a number of points and said, "A fair crack at which was taken all round."

The man-power problem has long been recognized as the crux of the whole war effort and it is no exaggeration to say that the British people have been skeptical regarding the Ministry of Labor's earlier efforts to exploit the Nation's man-power resources.

But now that the people see that a new and more realistic approach has been made, they are prepared to make greater sacrifices, even to the extent of reorientating their whole workaday life.

Prepared by Churchill

Warned last week by Premier Winston Churchill that "in the next six months we shall have for the first time an intense demand upon our man power and woman power" the Nation was prepared for Mr. Bevin's newest move.

The first practical step in this direction is the establishment of a national industrial register of the potential man-power, giving a clear idea as to what is achievable and in what time. Much preliminary work has already been done under Sir William Beveridge's control, but it will take some time to complete the survey and meanwhile the Ministry of Labor is using the voluntary effort to the full.

Unofficial, but reliable, figures place the present British working population, including those in the armed forces and unemployed, at about 22,200,000 of whom 15,800,000 are men and 6,400,000 are women.

Labor Reserves

This total can be increased only by drawing upon certain limited categories of reserves, from youths who begin to work earlier in wartime, older persons in retirement, or persons unoccupied in peacetime. These are estimated not to number more than 500,000 workers.

Another and more important reserve is woman labor. The total number available is estimated at 4,000,000, but this is considered far too high and it is more probable that the women's reserve is only about 1,000,000—about the same as the number of women who entered employment in the last war. This is considered nearer the actual facts as more women already were working at the beginning of this war than in 1914.

From all of these labor reserves, therefore, not much more than 1,500,000 extra workers can be drawn, so that after allowing for about 500,000 unemployable the maximum working population will probably amount to about 23,500,000.

To expand the total labor force to these dimensions, which is the first task of Mr. Bevin's Ministry, it will be necessary to draw new labor from the distributive and luxury trades and to train large numbers of men and women to become working engineers.

Bevin Has Wide Powers

Mr. Bevin has powers far exceeding those granted by the Munitions Act of the World War. Both employers and employed in war industries have become servants of the State and from both certain rights have been taken away: from employers has been taken the right of dismissal of workers except for misconduct, and from the workers the right to leave their work.

Decisions will be in the hands of a national service officer to whom employer and employed have the right to appeal, though in the scheduled industries the disposition of a man's labor will pass from himself to the state.

Proper Labor Management

Mr. Bevin recently indicated he expected management to be efficient, "proper labor management" he called it, which would take into consideration such things as welfare schemes and workshop consultation committees.

In connection with the problem of new labor for war industry it is pointed out that the problem of absorbing labor displaced in civil production still awaits settlement. Much more has to be done in planning the rationalization and dilution of labor in nonessential trades and establishing a system of compensation for closed businesses.

Despite air raids and attacks on British shipping, reports indicate that supplies of imported raw materials, especially of steel for war production, has steadily improved in recent months so that, for example, whereas earlier it took months to equip any division, that work is now done in the same number of weeks.

Washington College Girls (And Boys) Help 'Bundles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—The Bundles for Britain campaign has reached the dormitories and group houses on the Washington State College campus.

Girls, instead of knitting bright sweaters for their wardrobes, are knitting squares for afghans, or for big shawls to be worn in London air-raid shelters. Even some fraternity men have done a little wielding of knitting needles. When escorts of Pi Beta Phi sorority girls call, they are promptly equipped with needles and yarn, and spend a quiet evening—knitting.

Every girls' dormitory and sorority has pledged to contribute an afghan for the Bundles. When the knitters are through, about 20 afghans will be ready to send across the ocean.

Dress Concerns Urge Nationwide Pay Scale

NEW YORK (AP)—Employers in the popular-price dressmaking field in New York City said low wages in other sections of the country were ruining them and urged unionized employees to work for an equitable wage scale throughout the country.

These employers it was said, contend that union proposals for a new contract now being negotiated would if adopted, bring about a "crisis in the industry."

The proposal maintains that inefficiency on the part of the management would be a contract violation. It is based on the principle, union heads said, that dress factory workers have the right to demand a management precluding a potential loss of wages.

Tailored Perfection

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Street Floor

Chandler's
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U. S. School Aid Is Urged But Without Any Strings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Federal financial assistance to elementary and secondary schools was advocated by the American Youth Commission, headed by Owen D. Young, as an immediate defense need.

Pointing to the undemocratic way in which hundreds of thousands of children are penalized educationally for living in poverty-stricken or isolated parts of the country, the Commission declared, "since youth is being trained for defense, they should be assisted in forming a conception of what it is they have to defend."

While fully aware of the "dangers of bringing the Federal Government into the field of education," the Commission strongly recommended direct school grants to states, with all control of policies left in the hands of local authorities."

"If several million American children are not to continue to be denied their birthright of educational opportunity, the necessity for federal aid is crystal clear," it declared. "Committees have deliberated, elaborate studies have been made and careful plans have been prepared. The present need is for action."

Youth Commission surveys have shown that in 1936 six States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina—spent less than $40 per pupil while four States—California, Delaware, Nevada and New York—spent more than $125. Rural areas while responsible for educating 31 per cent of the Nation's children of school age received only 9 per cent of the national income.

Administration of federal aid, the Commission warned, "should guard with all possible care against the intrusion of federal control over the instructional process in the schools and the funds should be distributed to those States and school districts where most needed."

A Single Puff and Out Goes 3,000,000 H. P. Electric Arc

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30—A new type of circuit breaker, a switch equipped with a compressed air tank which not only breaks the circuit but can blow out high powered electric arcs equivalent to almost 3,000,000 horsepower with a 1,000-mile-an-hour air blast, was described at technical sessions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in annual convention here. The description was given by B. P. Baker, Westinghouse switchgear engineer.

Another Westinghouse engineer, Jesse E. Hobson, 29, was given the designation of "the country's outstanding young engineer for 1940." He was handed an award with that inscription on it Jan. 27.

Mr. Baker in describing the new circuit breaker compared it with an automatic mechanical fire department that can snuff out fiery arcs in less than one-tenth of a second. One such breaker, it was disclosed, had already proven its ability by stopping the flow of 2,000,000 kilowatts of power, much higher than the output of Boulder Dam.

"These power line switches can hold their breaths for years and be ready at a split second's notice to blow out the high powered arcs formed when transmission circuits are disconnected," Mr. Baker disclosed. "They open the circuit in a tenth of a second after lightning strikes a line or a short circuit occurs."

Ernst Weber of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute described the "electrogear," a relatively new type of automatic drive for motor vehicles consisting of two electrical devices constantly coupled through a differential gear with interchange controlled by a small auxiliary generator like the battery-charging generator.

Basic English System Is Explained At Summer School for South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Addressing 110 South American "good neighbors," here for a six weeks' "summer school" at the University of North Carolina, Dr. I. A. Richards, well-known British scholar, said that "Basic English," which requires only 850 words but can express almost any thought and can be learned rapidly, "may soon become the world language for business and everyday purposes."

Speaking at the invitation of the Inter-American Institute of the State University, the Cambridge professor and visiting lecturer at Harvard demonstrated his theory in a lecture he gave on this subpect.

The main purpose of "Basic English," Dr. Richards said, is to provide a second or international language and a quick first step in learning normal English.

"Thirty countries are teaching basic English in their schools," he went on. "It is being used by international organizations, by businessmen, and for international radio. The secret of the three-in-one power of basic English is the way in which the selection of words was made. The first question was not how frequently a word might be used, but: 'In what ways will this word take the place of what other words?'" He illustrated this by quoting passages on government, democracy, and totalitarianism, covering writers from Plato down to the present and including numerous "isms" and big words. He then substituted simple words expressing the same ideas. "The question is: 'What do these words say?" he declared.

"The reason democracy is the best form of government," Dr. Richards said, "is that it is the only way in which men may become increasingly themselves, or their true selves—what they are in idea."

N. Y. Welfare Service Declared Red Ridden

NEW YORK (AP)—A witness in a State Supreme Court trial testified Jan. 28 there were more than 600 Communists employed as social investigators in the City Department of Public Welfare.

The assertion, by Leonard K. Rossi, Secretary of the Civil Service Forum, was made at the opening of the trial of a suit brought by Doris Sahl against the Department for reinstatement and for back pay at $1,680 a year from March 24, 1939.

She charged that she was dismissed because of her anti-Communist activities. William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, answered that she was dismissed only because of the "inadequate quantity and quality of her work."

Panama Orders Deporting Of Newspaper Editor

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—The Government of Panama in an executive resolution signed by President Arnulfo Arias has ordered the deportation of William (Ted) Scott, a New Zealander who is editor of the newspaper Panama American.

The executive order charged violation of a law prohibiting foreigners from intervening in domestic politics. It charged Mr. Scott published articles which "mocked functionaries of the Government."

Mr. Scott, who had entered the Canal Zone, was turned over to Panama police by the zone authorities. The latter said this was necessary under a standing agreement between the Zone and the neighboring country.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Dinner Follows Education Theme

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was hostess at dinner Jan. 28 at the White House to 92 educators, heads of foundations and Government officials to discuss the "Open Road," a non-profit educational organization.

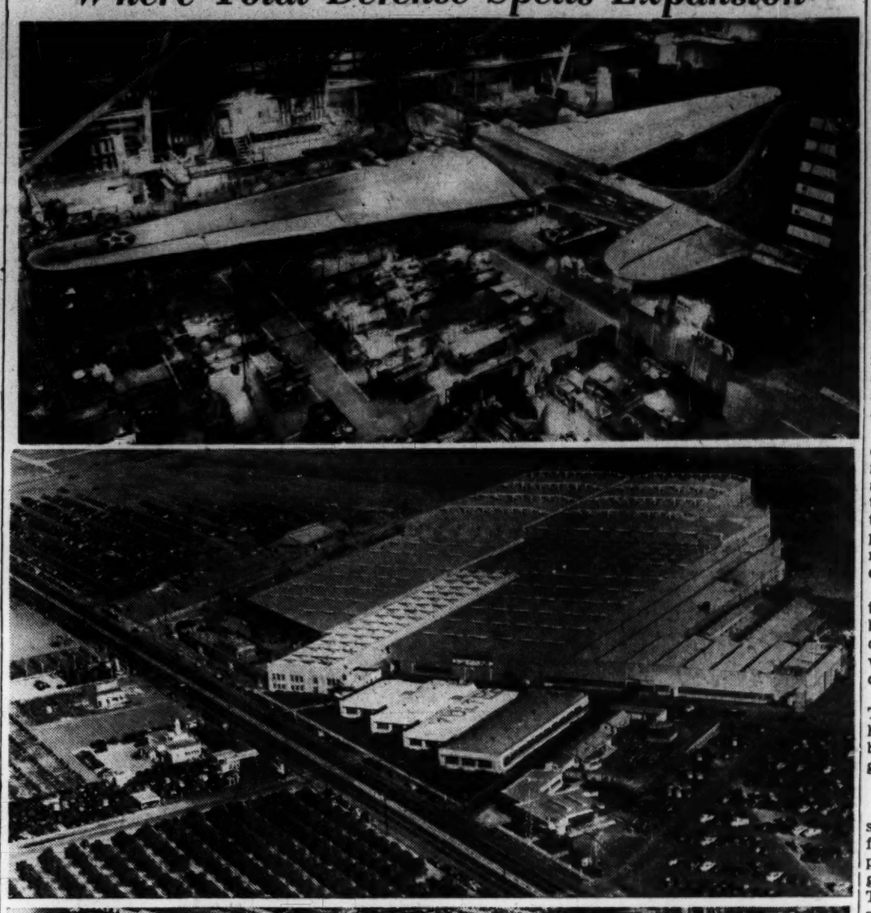
The "Open Road," now headed by Dr. William Allan Neilson, retired President of Smith College, was founded in 1925. It has conducted social study field trips abroad and in this Country in cooperation with leading educational institutions.

Labor Accord Ends Delay in Guard Base

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Labor difficulties which had delayed start of construction of the $360,000 National Guard observation squadron base here have been settled.

Union labor had refused to work on the base with Work Projects Administration employees, contending it should be an all-union job. In waiving the objection, union members said the stand taken on this job should in "no wise constitute a precedent."

Where Total Defense Spells Expansion



Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Spence Air Photos

Pacific Coast Beehives of Plane Production

Top: Douglas Aircraft Company's bomber B-19, called the world's largest bomber, being built for the United States Army Air Corps. Middle: Plant of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., at Downey, Calif. (Los Angeles County), which has more than doubled its floor space and multiplied its working personnel by five times in less than a year. Bottom: Huge plant of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Burbank, Calif. Another great plant is in process of construction a few blocks away, to help remove any "slowness" to United States plane output.

Southwest Plants Throb With Plane Speed-Up

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Public poll and congressional announcement indicate emphatically that the United States is not satisfied with its production of warplanes. But in this sunny southwest corner of the United States the sky itself and a quick tour of the airplane production plants give sure evidence that United States aviation is poised for swift flight into an era of unprecedented mass production.

The aviation industry began to get its "go ahead" signal only last summer. Two years are required to build one of the giant bombers such as are the specialty of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in San Diego. Plant expansion for mass production has been the keynote of activity since the signal for total defense was sounded only a few months ago. But also the industry, which is heavily represented up and down the Pacific Coast, has achieved a speed-up in its current production. Aviation experts estimate that national warplane production has reached a figure of approximately 700 a month; none is bold enough to predict what that figure will rise to when current plant expansion is completed and tools and men are working to capacity limits.

Impression of Progress

A ride through the airport and airplane sections of this particular area—where about one-quarter of the Nation's airplane production is centered—gives even a casual observer a definite impression of great things afoot, of a determined and widespread forward movement in affairs aeronautical, of a momentous change taking place. There is "something in the air"—and that doesn't mean airplanes, exclusively.

The employees' parking lot at one of the new Pacific Coast airplane factories will be 60 acres in extent. The plant proper will occupy 142 acres. All buildings will be artificially lighted, with no windows, as a blackout measure. All entrances and exits will have light traps to prevent spotting from the air at night. Railroad tracks will enter buildings through double, lightproof doors. There will be bombproof shelters for all personnel below ground. This plant is the Douglas Aircraft Company's new plant at Long Beach, scheduled to be in operation in the late summer of 1941.

The coastwise plant expansion program is well on its way. On Nov. 1, 1940, the floor area of aircraft plants in Los Angeles County alone was 8,500,000 square feet as against 2,000,000 square feet Jan. 1, 1939. Personnel employed on that date was 50,074 as against 11,854 on Jan. 1, 1939. These figures are roughly one fourth of the national figures, and reflect a corresponding growth nationally.

Colleges and universities and many private air schools are turning out pilots in increasing numbers now, while Army and Navy training points are rapidly accelerating the rate of their output of trained air personnel. The most recent figure for the Army on a national basis shows its Air Corps personnel doubled—including flying officers and cadets—since the start of the rearmament program.

Forests of steel uprights and lacy fabricated steel girders by the side of landing fields tell the story of plant expansion being rushed. Many vast new construction buildings are completed and in service.

Holiday skies filled with airplanes of all conceivable types, some loafing aloft, some cruising to far points, tell a story of new and widespread interest in aviation.

Total figures, in dollars, representing airplanes and airplane parts under order from Pacific Coast factories resemble a year's national budget of a few decades ago.

Totals of Orders Booked

The Industrial Department of the Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce has just issued a tabulation of the orders in the hands of the various companies. The orders are for airplanes and parts, and represent the standing of Nov. 1, 1940:

Los Angeles County—Douglas, $350,000,000; Lockheed, $280,000,000; North American, $220,000,000; Northrop, $24,000,000; Vultee, $77,011,935; Adel Precision, $750,000; Aerco Corporation, $169,000; Aircraft Accessories, $1,600,000; Hardman Aircraft, $700,000; Kinner Motors, $700,000; Menasco, $4,000,000; Timm Aircraft, $1,047,639. Total, Los Angeles County, $959,978,574.

San Diego—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, $328,842,500; Ryan Aeronautical, $11,400,000; Solar Aircraft Company, $3,650,000. Total, San Diego, $343,892,500.

Southern California—Total, $1,303,871,074.

Seattle—Boeing Aircraft Company, $184,000,000.

Total Pacific Coast, $1,487,871,074.

The orders are in, and the march toward maximum production is definitely and perceptibly in progress. The one possible serious deterrent, labor trouble, is a minimum factor at this writing. The Vultee plant, tied up a few weeks ago by labor difficulty, is going full speed ahead now. There is currently (Jan. 4) a debate in progress between employers and employees at the Ryan plant in San Diego. The company has asked for appointment of a Federal conciliator, and the outcome is unpredictable.

If the first handling of vast orders for warplanes has seemed to be slow, slowness is logically accounted for by the fact that such huge plants are required, and that the great and complex "tools" which punch and drill and otherwise form the numerous intricate metal parts of a modern fighting plane, and the personnel required to man such tools and plants, do not appear at the mere rubbing of a lamp.

The song of the airplane is abroad in this Far Western land, and all the facts and the attitude of the industry declare that before too long, dozens, scores, or even hundreds of new and potent skyships will grow where only one grew before.

Roosevelt Gets Medal For Third Inauguration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A gold medal commemorating his third inauguration was presented to President Roosevelt today by a delegation headed by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint.

Mr. Roosevelt told the delegation he was going to save it for his children.

Tulsa Welcomes New Bomber Plant

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—The war in Europe has brought to this city something which far-sighted leaders have sought for years—diversification, freedom from complete dependence on the oil industry. For the war has brought to Tulsa a $10,000,000 bomber plant.

This airplane factory may not seem in itself a revolutionary instrument. But it will provide jobs for perhaps as many as 20,000 workers. That's nearly twice the number now on the pay rolls here. It is the nucleus and the impetus for a far-reaching economic shift, a shift from an economy built on spouting oil wells to a system built around two fields, oil and aviation.

These two are akin, but not, one industrialist here points out, in the producing stages. Oil and airplanes go together only after they are produced. In the production step they are parts of independent systems. And Tulsa from now on is going to try to base its economy on both, not just one.

"But," ask many people, "won't this concentration on aviation now be wasted; won't it as a matter of fact upset things in the end, when the crisis is over and the demand for bombers ceases?"

And Tulsans have the answer. They realize that adjustment will have to be made now, probably broader ones later. But they're going at it with their eyes open.

Factory for Private Planes

For one thing, Tulsa has had since 1928 another airplane manufacturing plant, the Sparton Airplane Company. Its business was good even before the war crisis. The demand for private planes after this crisis, everyone believes, will be greater than ever. The business of that factory wouldn't drop off, would rather pick up, in a stronger position than ever.

For another thing, Tulsans have assurance from the Government, which will build and own the bomber plant, that after the emergency it will leave the plant here as a repair and replacement depot.

Around these two factories, it is felt, could be built up a sound and permanent aviation industry, especially with the impetus of the present emergency production drive.

Helping to plant this airplane business even more firmly in Tulsa soil is the Sparton School of Aeronautics, which trains both pilots and mechanics. Perhaps this material for effecting a labor market has more bearing on the chances of future development along that line here than the plane plants themselves. For other plane manufacturing facilities will naturally be drawn to an area where specialists in that field are available.

Abundant Capital

Another important factor is that there is plenty of capital in Tulsa. The money has come from oil, and in this respect the revolution—if it may be called that—might be said to have been wholly self-produced. As a matter of fact, the Sparton Airplane Company was founded by W. G. Skelly, pioneer oil operator.

Right now out of Tulsa's population of around 150,000 approximately 64,000 are gainfully employed. Of these about 14,000 are industrial workers. And of this number 7,000 have jobs either directly or indirectly connected with the oil industry. This doesn't count the thousands of office workers in the 400 or so firms in the oil business in one way or another.

Next important in dollar income here is diversified industry, including a plant making steel tanks, derricks and other pieces of oil equipment, and a cotton textile plant—the largest if not the only such mill west of the Mississippi—which employs 1,400 persons. Agriculture comes in as a poor third, though of course many lines of retail business depend largely on this business.

It's the sort of setting into which aviation would nicely fit, the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce insists. They point out the obvious fact that the city is in a geographically protected zone, centered in respect both to raw material and market.

Housing Facilities

But about the impending wartime expansion and its aftermath. What about housing? Well, Tulsans have been building small homes at an increasing rate for several years, sometimes as many as 100 a month. While these are pretty well filled the new supply has thrown into disuse many old but still serviceable dwellings. Even as it is, the city could comfortably take care of more than 1,000 additional families.

'Okies' Get Towns on Wheels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Satisfied that many migratory workers will always be "following the crops," the Farm Security Administration has started to build towns on wheels for them.

Sixteen of these mobile camps are already rolling along from crop to crop in California, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and Washington. Twenty more units are planned for the coming year in the Pacific Coast States, for cotton followers in Texas and in fruit and vegetable regions up the South Atlantic Coast and Mississippi Valley.

The typical FSA mobile camp has 200 tent platforms, a shower trailer with adjoining dressing rooms, eight laundry tubs and wringers on a wooden platform, two dozen WPA toilets, a Diesel generator, hot water heater, fuel tank, water tank, boiler and electric light poles. The workers carry their own tents.

When a migrant town folds its tents and starts to move, it makes a procesion of at least five trailers and one big five-ton truck. An average camp makes about three moves a year and needs about 40 acres to set up business.

The camp families shoulder the job of packing up the camp for moving and setting it up at the end of the next site, contribute two hours' service toward keeping the traveling community in order and 70 cents a week for recreation and social welfare.

Keel of Wisconsin Laid in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Rear Admiral Adolphus E. Watson, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, fused the keel of the 45,000-ton battleship Wisconsin Jan. 25 and told an audience made up chiefly of workmen that "we must work longer hours cheerfully, as though at war, because the need is just as great now."

The keel-laying ceremony was watched by Joseph F. Heil, son of Gov. Julius T. Heil of Wisconsin, who was unable to be present. Also representing the Governor were Col. Maurice P. Coakley, his military aide, and Joseph A. Schmitz, Wisconsin State Assemblyman.

The Wisconsin is a sister ship of the 45,000-ton battleship New Jersey, whose keel was laid last September.

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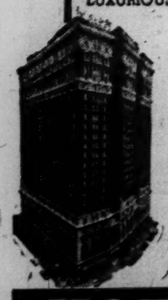

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British 'Main Street' for Willkie

By Reter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30—As Wendell Willkie's whirling survey of wartime Britain continues to gather momentum, it is increasingly clear that he will be in a position to give the United States an invaluable genuine and first-hand impression of how the ordinary people of Britain are standing up to the war hazards and privations of war, of their calm and confident determination to win, and how they feel about the deeper issues of postwar reconstruction.

Mr. Willkie, on his part, is showing Britain how remarkable is his flair for making a mutually sympathetic contact with Main Street. The warmth of his reception in London's air-raid shelters last night, for instance, was a striking illustration how the outwardly rather sophisticated Cockneys will respond to that informal approach which is such an outstanding American characteristic provided they are satisfied it comes from the heart.

The importance of the impressions Mr. Willkie will take home and also will leave here hardly can be exaggerated. They inevitably will contribute to the fashioning of that new pattern of Anglo-American relationship which each day now seems more imminent. Whatever kind of a framework of co-operation that British and American political leaders may build now and after the war, the cement of better understanding between the ordinary people of the two Nations still will be necessary to hold such a building together.

What the People Think

Therefore, it is really more important to know what the people in air-raid shelters, in the worst bombed areas, and at factory benches think of this particular visit of Mr. Willkie's than to know what the Foreign Office thinks of it. These ordinary folk have shown without a shadow of a doubt that they vote Mr. Willkie and his visit "fine."

Moreover, to the British people who are being led more and more to understand that the key to winning the war is United States aid, Mr. Willkie's visit gives them an opportunity to make their own personal appeal to America and to show the United States by their own proud and dauntless bearing how worthy they are of unstinted aid.

It was the calm courage of those taking refuge in the London shelters and their calls to him: "Send us all you've got" that deeply moved Mr. Willkie. For their part, the British people also are being stirred greatly by Mr. Willkie's simple, straightforward manner and his determination to see everything possible for himself.

Sentiment Under Veneer

To understand the reaction here to Mr. Willkie it is well to remember that underneath a veneer of reserve the British are very sentimental—the most sentimental people in the world according to a widely traveled and well-informed friend of mine. This may surprise many persons abroad who are obliged to judge British character by the Britons they see overseas. The latter's capacity to bottle up sentiments often seems to increase in direct ratio to the distance away from home.

Mr. Willkie told me that he had no special mission regarding British aims nor did he think there was any particularly pressing need for the British to state precisely what those aims are. But there is no denying that Mr. Willkie will be in an excellent position to give his views on what sort of a future Britain is looking forward to as a result of contacts he has had with such organizations as the Trade Union Congress and with such planners as the Left Wing economist, Harold Laski.

He also has talked with the Polish military leader Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski and hopes to meet the leading representatives in Britain of other subjugated states so as to understand the wider European aspirations for the new order.

Ready to Testify

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mr. Wendell L. Willkie said today he would be "delighted" to appear before the United States Senate committee hearing on the aid-to-Britain bill when he was told that Senator Gerald P. Nye, isolationist leader, had said Mr. Willkie should be heard.

He made an unescorted trip through London after visiting five sprawling air-raid shelters last night in the midst of a German attack. He said he was moved to tears at the sight of the public's pluck.

"I am a pretty tough fellow," he said, "but I had to turn my head away from these people to keep from downright bubbling over."

Mr. Willkie was recognized easily and cheered wildly when he appeared at the Ministry of Home Security—again without a helmet.

"He's the big fellow in the white hat," the people called to one another.

He had brought one helmet from America, and was given another by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister, shook hands with him, reminded him there was an air raid on and it was the duty of everybody to carry a helmet and gas mask.

Smilingly, Mr. Willkie accepted both from Mr. Morrison.

On his round of the public shelters, Mr. Willkie was accompanied by Ellen Wilkinson, a member of Parliament; Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Health Minister, and Alderman Charles W. Key.

German planes were overhead as the Republican leader emerged from two shelters.

At one place a young woman edged her way through a swarm of people around Mr. Willkie and said: "Come see my baby."

"The baby must not have been over a week old," Mr. Willkie said later.

In another shelter, he talked with an elderly man.

"He told me," declared Mr. Willkie, "that he would sleep in a shelter forever if it would help win the war."

In all the places he visited, the people shouted such things as:

"We are not down."

"They won't get us down."

Mr. Willkie declared he found things better than he had expected.

Meeting Sudden New Demands Communities' Task in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Municipal governments, like young men called to service, find themselves with many adjustments to make these days in doing their part in the defense program. From all over the United States reports are coming in to the American Municipal Association here telling of new problems faced by cities.

Some, such as Charlestown, Ind., population 936, before it was picked as a site for a $51,000,000 smokeless powder plant, lack even the framework of government for the expansion sure to come. Charlestown will just about have to make itself over for the 10,000 industrial workers and their families it expects by next autumn. Everything from movie houses and soda fountains to schools, police department, and churches will have to be enlarged.

Some of the Radical Changes

Other cities will have to make radical changes. Bremerton, Wash., has had a population increase of 235 per cent in two years since the Navy Yard began to expand. Its schools need 100 per cent more cash to teach all the youngsters who have crowded its classrooms. It already has some 2,000 persons in night school. It is hoping the Federal Government will come to its aid.

Other cities report a variety of problems. Some have "trailer trouble." This means that workers in defense industries haven't all been able to find shelter and are living in automobile annexes. Many communities are concerned over ways to finance enlarged police and fire staffs needed by the expanded population. Others are puzzling over means of meeting a demand for increased airport facilities.

The 10 major problems of cities in connection with the defense program were selected by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers when they last met.

Answer Being Found

Here they are in condensed form: Housing; public health; transportation for defense industries; airport expansion; detection of sabotage, calling for increased police supervision; protection of Civil Service employees who enter military service; preservation of just employer-employee relationships during Selective Service period; maintenance of civil rights and liberties; protection of consumer interests and exemption of soldiers and sailors from taxation.

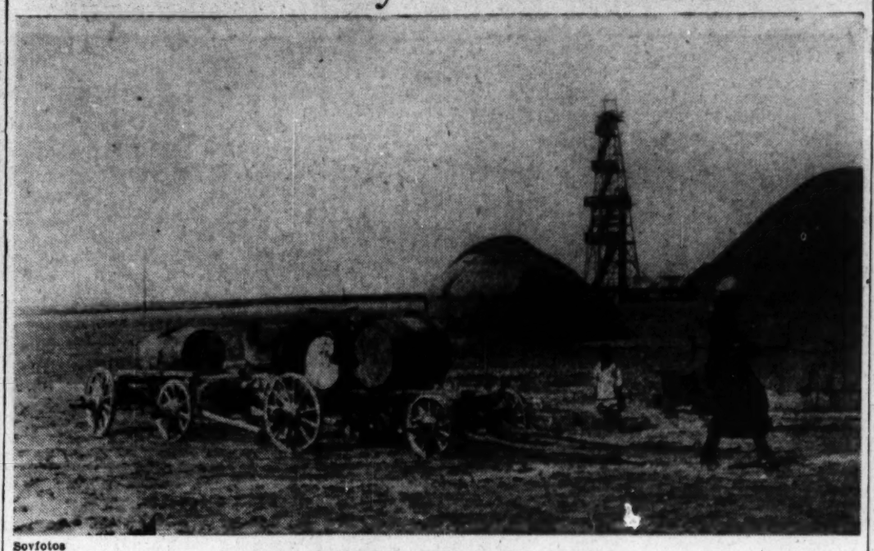
Already cities are beginning to find answers to some of these problems. In the matter of protecting municipal employees called to defense training, a steadily increasing number of cities, and States, too, are amending their personnel policies to protect these workers, reports the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Eight cities recently granted leaves for employees called. One of them, Evanston, Ill., provided that municipal employees with at least three months' service in the City should receive the difference between military and City pay, up to $150 a month, for the first three months of training. All these cities have adopted policies intended to restore trainees to their former jobs, or if those have been abolished, to similar jobs, the Assembly said.

Other cities are undertaking to prepare for their share in national defense by advance planning. For example, the Bridgeport, Conn., police department has drafted a plan of action for any military emergency. It's slogan is "Be more than prepared." Boston is training a civilian fire fighting force. Beverly Hills, Calif., conducted a survey of the 200 private swimming pools of motion picture stars. This was not, as rumor hinted, to provide fixed gun emplacements in time of possible war, but to determine the water storage capacity of the community.

Thirty-seven states and a great many cities have set up defense councils, but these are just getting established, according to reports here.

Oil Extends Sway Into Primitive Russia



Sovfotos

'Black Gold' Is Where You Find It

Oil prospectors push their search for oil into the most primitive area of the vast Nation as Russia strives to build up its production to the needs of industry and the Red Army. Picture shows an oil well derrick erected among the huts of a nomad tribe in Kazakstan.

Soviet Strives for Oil Dominance

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet officials—long aware that industrialization, and mechanization of the Red Army make Russia dependent upon oil for the first time in history—are seeking by every means to develop potentially rich sources of the "black gold."

Production is being boosted chiefly by whipping up output in the already functioning oil fields by means of deeper drilling and raising labor productivity.

The production program also calls for creation of new centers, particularly in regions removed into the safety of Russia's vast spaces, curtailing of oil consumption, primarily by eliminating waste and using substitutes, and meeting the minimum of the insistent claims on Soviet oil made by outside countries, particularly Germany.

Claim Bulk of Deposits

The Soviets officially claim 67 per cent of the world's total known oil deposits. This amounts to nearly 6,500,000,000 tons, or 2½ times the the known oil reserves in the United States. On the other hand, the United States produced in 1938 nearly six times as much oil as the U. S. S. R.

Total oil production in Russia at the time the Bolsheviks came into power in 1917 amounted to 2,000,000 tons, and the oil industry was in complete chaos. The growth of output has been slow but steady, and last year it more than tripled the prewar level.

The Kremlin now aims at increasing production by 77 per cent at the end of the third five-year plan in 1942. This would give Russia an annual oil production of nearly 54,000,000 tons, as compared with 30,300,000 tons in 1938.

The first shortcoming which Russia is seeking to obviate in fulfilling this program is low labor productivity—the scourge of the entire Soviet economy.

The enormous room for improvement of labor productivity in the Soviet oil industry shows up in comparison with that in the United States. No figures have been released for 1939 and 1940, but in 1938 the annual output per worker of oil in Soviet Russia was 726 tons. The 1937 figure for the United States worker was 1,088 tons.

Deep Inside Russia

Largest Russian oil developments are at the "Second Baku," deep in Central Russia, between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains. "Second Baku" stretches hundreds of miles to the North Sverdlovsk and south to Saratoff on the Volga and to Uralsk on the Ural River.

By 1942, if Soviet plans are carried out, several cracking and refining plants with an aggregate capacity of 6,000,000 tons will be completed in the new field, and an extensive network of pipe lines will be laid out. The total output of oil and by-products would then reach 7,000,000 tons—an amount which it took the original Baku oil fields 50 years to achieve.

The potential importance of this region can be gauged from the fact that the Baku Beds—which are considered vulnerable to possible air attacks—contain only 29 per cent of Russia's known oil sources, but now provide 75 per cent of the entire Soviet oil production. "Second Baku" boasts at least 32 per cent of Russia's oil sources, and scarcely has been touched. Besides, its oil is much richer, containing up to 30 per cent of benzine, as compared to Baku's 5 to 6 per cent.

The "Second Baku" has come into its own since 1929, when systematic geological surveys and industrial exploitation brought up 600 tons of oil. This amount grew to 10,000 in 1932, soared to 414,000 in 1935, and is reported to have reached 2,000,000 last year.

Difficult Prospecting

Besides Baku, the neighboring fields at Grozny, and the "Second Baku," there are the northern and southern extensions of the "Second Baku," the so-called Ukhta River deposits in the Pechora River district, and the Emba fields at the northern end of the Caspian, projecting into the vast spaces of Kazakhstan. Preliminary surveys claim 5,000,000,000 tons of oil deposits in the Emba district, but industrial exploitation there is in its infancy.

Even less output has been achieved in Yakutsk, Northern Siberia, where prospecting has been done on a small scale because this is one of the coldest places in the world, reached chiefly by plane or on snowshoes.

In the Far East, primarily in Sakhalin and, to a much smaller degree, in Kamchatka, the Bolsheviks hope to increase production by 1942 to a degree which will make the Soviet Far East self-sufficient.

With the annexation of Western Ukraine, the rich Galacian sources (of Poland) have swelled Soviet oil production by at least 500,000 tons during 1940. The Russians, however, not content with this output, have sent in 300 engineers and several thousand skilled workers, primarily from the Baku and Grozny fields, to install modern equipment and introduce a rational exploitation of wells on the basis of Soviet experience.

In the Borislav district alone, which is the richest oil-bearing region in Western Ukraine, 50,000,000 rubles were invested in 1940 in capital construction and drilling, with the hope of doubling the output within one year.

Russia's internal transportation problems are a major obstacle not only to supplying oil to Germany but to Russia's development of oil for itself.

Germany is believed to have received less than the 1,000,000 tons of oil anticipated by the Nazis last year under the 1939 treaty, due in large part to Russia's own needs and transportation difficulties within the Soviet.

Concentrated in Caucasus

Production of more than three quarters of the Russian oil is concentrated in the southwestern part of the country, in the Caucasus, while national defense and economic needs are scattered more or less evenly throughout the length and breadth of the Nation. Rails, waterways, and pipe lines are charged with a heavy task in distributing practically the entire Russian oil production.

One means of aiding the overburdened national transport system and to economize on oil has been the use of substitutes, mainly wood, peat and oil-bearing slate, found in abundance in many points of the Soviet Union.

Production of automobiles, trucks and tractors running on wood or peat instead of gasoline, has been launched on a large scale. Besides, 100,000 trucks and tractors operating in Russia's vast lumber areas have been ordered converted into gas generators.

In industry, wherever possible, peat and oil-bearing slate are used instead of petroleum products.

Pipe lines provide the most dependable and economic means of transport of oil. The Bolsheviks inherited from old Russia 840 miles of pipe lines. Recent figures speak of at least 1,800 miles of pipe lines, and it is unofficially but reliably estimated that the lines now under construction will double the present length by 1942.

The aggregate capacity of Russia's oil pipe lines, according to qualified foreign observers (there are no official figures), ranges from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons annually. Short-run lines and deficiencies in exploitation cut down the actual figure to a considerable degree. Last year, for instance, only 15 per cent of the total production, or about 5,000,000 tons, was carried by pipe line.

The significant feature of the projected pipe lines, as well as of those already under construction, is that most of them are designed to take oil east rather than west.

Paper Discloses Plan To Boost Oil Output

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 30

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia announced a 1941 plan to boost Russia's oil production over that of 1940 for "further development of the people's economy and strengthening of the defense capacity of the U. S. S. R."

Without giving figures on production, Izvestia asserted that the oil output in 1940 failed to equal expectations, but now, it said, "oil workers have all the possibilities of fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the 1941 plan."

Eire Warned to Save Food

DUBLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Warned by its Prime Minister of the gravity of the food import situation, neutral Ireland was confronted today with rationing of tea and drastic curtailment of gasoline uses.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, announcing the tea-rationing plan in a radiocast, also told the Irish their wheat supplies barely were sufficient to carry the country until the next harvest. He urged consumption of more potatoes to conserve flour.

Mr. de Valera asserted Ireland would remain in danger of military attack as long as the European war continued and told the Nation to strengthen defenses.

Turning to "the other danger"—a possible food shortage—he said:

"The belligerents in blockading each other are blockading us. We have not a moment to lose in preparing for the worst in regard to all those supplies to come to us from abroad. . . . It would be foolish if we prepared for anything less than the worst."

The Government announced tea sales would be restricted to three fourths the normal consumption until a rationing system could be devised.

Retailers, it was suggested officially, could limit sales to two ounces a week for adults and one ounce for children.

Gasoline, first rationed Oct. 7, 1939, will be available for the present only for doctors, clergymen, and essential services.

World Police Unit Urged by Poling

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—An international agency, supported by America and its edicts enforced by a "police force," was advocated last night by Dr. Daniel Poling, pastor of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia and editor of the Christian Herald, as a means of maintaining world peace once it returns.

Dr. Poling, who is President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, also advocated:

Open frontiers to provide free access to raw materials and natural resources;

Substitute collective responsibility for national ownership in the administration of colonies and mandates, and accept the principle that eventually higher levels of life cannot be maintained anywhere without a united effort to lift lower levels of life elsewhere.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Ohio Pastor's Convention, Dr. Poling asserted that America's "impregnable defense requires a dynamic, sacrificial program in support of world peace."

The pastors earlier went on record as opposing the lease-lend bill on grounds it directed the United States toward involvment in war.

Philippines Bill For Defense Plants

MANILA, Jan. 30 (AP)—A bill proposing an initial appropriation of $2,500,000 for construction of munitions plants in the Philippine Islands was introduced in the National Assembly today.

The bill, first of a series of expected defense measures, would empower the Secretary of National Defense to construct and operate munitions plants. Its sponsors said that recent defeats of small nations, the methods of modern warfare, and the possibility of a blockade of the Philippines should serve as warning that the Islands should now prepare themselves "for wartime defense."

The present 100-day session of the Assembly, which began last Monday, will end the unicameral form of Legislature in the Philippines. A two-chamber Legislature will be elected next November.

Canada to Train 50,000 Men This Year for Technical Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A new and extensive program to train men for technical jobs in war industry will shortly be in operation in the Dominion of Canada.

Under this plan it is intended to train this year 50,000 men in vocational schools throughout the country and a similar number in manufacturing plants under a system of apprenticeship geared to war conditions. The plan is designed to meet as far as possible the growing demand for skilled labor in war industry which it is expected will reach an operating peak in the coming fall.

An objective of the plan is to absorb in war industry as large a number as possible of veterans of the World War and of men who have been invalided out of the service in this war. It is also the intention to give employment to qualified men still on unemployment relief rolls. Particular attention is being given to men over 40 years of age and it is probable that later on a number of women may receive similar expert training.

The program of airport construction and of preparing camps for military training will be completed in the spring. There will therefore after that be no shortage of carpenters and electricians for other war work. Shortages are, however, beginning to appear in various classifications, such as sheet metal workers, ship builders, boiler makers, lathe hands, pattern makers, tinsmiths, and draughtsmen. A large number of skilled men will be needed in gun and ammunition production, in shipbuilding and in the growing manufacture of aircraft.

The need of skilled men in the armed forces is also growing, but technical schools under the direction of the Air Force are taking care of the bulk of the requirements for expert labor in that branch of the service.

The plan to train workmen in technical schools is the direct product of the Youth Training Plan which has been in operation for some years. Originally part of a program to combat depression, the plan taught a wide variety of trades. Since the war broke out, its activities have been confined to work connected with war industry. Under the new plan it will be necessary to improve the type of machinery used in the schools. Where the schools are connected with war plants there will be no difficulty about the machinery and equipment, which will be of the most modern kind.

The Dominion Government under the new training plan agrees to pay about 85 per cent of its cost, the Provinces shouldering the remaining 15 per cent. The Dominion's share for the year will, acording to estimate, be about $4,300,000. What the industries will pay toward the plan has not been worked out, but it is understood that those being trained in plant schools will receive a specified rate of minimum wages, varying from 20 to 35 cents an hour.

In all future contracts for war work awarded by the Government, clauses will be inserted specifying how many men will be trained at the contractor's plant and the conditions of the training.

The new program is believed to mark a definite stage in the development of the country's war economy. It bears the approval of the Cabinet and also has the good will of organized labor. It is a step toward the rehabilitation of men discharged from the Army, and means a further decrease in the country's relief roll.

Rumania Continues Roundup Of Iron Guards and Arms

BUCHAREST (Passed by Military Censor), Jan. 30 (AP)—More than 2,000 leaders of last week's rebellion in Rumania, including 52 "gun women," have been arrested in Bucharest alone, it was announced officially today.

The announcement said also that 32,635 machine guns, rifles, revolvers, and hand grenades and nearly 400,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized.

A list of 498 Iron Guardists arrested for their part in the revolution was issued last night. It did not contain the name of Vice-Premier Horia Sima, the Guard leader who previously had been reported in custody.

An Interior Ministry communiqué said pamphlets seized in one Iron Guard headquarters proved the rebellion was based on "Communistic terroristic principles."

Banker Accused

Oscar Kaufmann, Rumanian banker who has fled to London, was placed on trial in absentia, accused of unlawfully exporting $97,000 of United States money.

Dimitri Sarandos, charged with the assassination 10 days ago of Major Doering of the German Army, was quoted as having testified at his trial that the shooting was done with a revolver supplied by an Iron Guard policeman.

According to officials, Mr. Sarandos is a native of Greece and now a naturalized Turkish citizen who came to this country six months ago with a false passport he obtained in Mexico, where he earned his living as a circus performer and prize fighter.

Police said they had found an American checkbook in his possession. Although he is reputed to know seven languages, he refuses to speak except in English and Greek.

Munitions Chief on Trial

According to his own story, Rumanian reports said, he argued with Major Doering over a love affair and the shooting was done with a service gun belonging to Guardist Emil Diaconu.

The Rumanian Government put M. Malaxa, wealthy munitions manufacturer, on trial on charges that he furnished the tanks, arms, and munitions which the Iron Guard used in its abortive revolution last week.

Police said the Iron Guard mayor of one provincial town confessed that he and his wife killed and robbed 80 persons during the revolt.

The loot from pillaged homes and shops already recovered is enough to fill 70 large motor trucks, police said.

The Government ordered all Rumanian passports canceled to prevent flight of the rebel leaders, and agents were sent to all provincial towns to see that the "best citizens" took municipal posts.

Bomber for Norway Exceeds All Tests

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (AP)—Northrop Aircraft Company said yesterday its new patrol bomber has passed all flight tests and exceeded performance expectations by at least 10 per cent.

The plane was designed for Norway, which ordered 24 and these, because of the Norwegian invasion, are to be shipped to Norwegian Government officials in England for use with the Royal Air Force.

The ship is designed to carry a ton of bombs. It is armed with six heavy-caliber machine guns, including four in the leading edge of the wings.

A single motor of 1,200 horsepower operates the 38-foot craft, which has a wingspread of 48 feet, 11 inches.

Willkie Relative Advanced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Paul E. Pihl, brother-in-law of Wendell L. Willkie, has been advanced by the Navy to Acting Chief of the Navy's staff of official Observers in Berlin.

The order directed the transfer of Commander Albert E. Schrader, the Naval Attaché, to the operations division of the Navy Department. Lieutenant Commander Pihl, as ranking Assistant Attaché, thereby became his temporary successor, officials said.

The Navy at present maintains a staff of four officers in Berlin.

Lieutenant Commander Pihl, a native of Paxton, Ill., is the husband of Charlotte Esther Willkie, sister of the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee.

France Forever Drive Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—An American sponsoring committee for the France Forever movement is launching a Nation-wide membership campaign today for "militant action in support of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the British forces for liberation of the French people and for the rebirth of democratic institutions in France."

The France Forever group was founded in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., last September, with Eugene J. Houdry as President, to rally French-American opposition to Axis aggression and maintain contact with French people everywhere.

The new 35-member committee, Mr. Houdry announced today, will act as an advisory board to his unit and includes among its 35 members Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine (retired); Herbert Bayard Swope, Dwight Deere Wiman, and Walter Millis.

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French Opinion To Be Molded By Board of 51

VICHY, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday the formation of a committee of 51 men charged with bringing French public opinion behind Chief of State Pétain's national revolution and forming a "spiritual union."

The committee is headed by Henry du Moulin, Director of Marshal Pétain's office. It includes farmers, publicity experts, industrialists, deputies, workers, professors and writers. One of the group is the aviator-writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

It was said that the committee would build political organizations in every community by looking for "responsible local men" and will "design the image of France and work for its reconstruction."

What of Laval?

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Authorized Foreign Office sources expressed astonishment and concern today over the failure of the French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, and his former Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, to get together more closely than indicated by their recent talk.

They observed that a question is justified as to whether the French-German rapprochement, as envisaged in the meeting between Adolf Hitler and Marshal Pétain, is to be actively pursued.

The question arose when a correspondent asked what the Foreign Office thought of a series of editorials appearing in the French press in the German-occupied area which asked why M. Laval is not back in the Cabinet.

Without doing more than stating that nothing has happened recently to indicate vigorous pursuance of rapprochement policies, authorized sources said nevertheless that these questions asked by the French press were decidedly justified.

To the Foreign Office, they said, M. Laval is the principal exponent of the French-German rapprochement policy. While declining to mix in domestic French affairs which resulted in the elimination of M. Laval from the Cabinet, the German Government is watching developments with interest and apprehension, it was explained.

Army of 80,000 Britons Bars Iceland to Nazis

'Thank goodness for the British,' the Icelanders say as residents co-operate with soldiers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eighty thousand British bayonets, not to mention tanks, heavy artillery, airplanes, and other accoutrements of modern warfare, are believed to have spiked German plans to extend its "protection" to tiny Iceland.

Midway between Norway and Greenland, Iceland has long received the covetous glances of Nazi military chiefs. It might serve Germany as a potential "invasion" base, but even more strategically as a base from which to apply the counter-blockade on British shipping.

A German move to occupy Iceland was foreseen when German troop concentrations were reported in the vicinity of Narvik, Northern Norway, and nearest European point to Iceland. But the German attempt was never made, as far as is known.

Disclosure that a large British force of 80,000 well-equipped troops are today occupying Iceland furnished sufficient reason for Germany's hesitancy.

Genuine "Protection"

Today this British—mostly Canadian—army of occupation have checked any German plans to invade Iceland. At the same time this occupying force is demonstrating new methods of "protection," contrasting strikingly with reports of "protection" rendered by Nazi troops in the mother country, Denmark.

The presence of such a large body of foreign troops in a country with only about 119,000 inhabitants, has naturally demanded some changes in Iceland's everyday existence—especially its economic program. But according to reports compiled and published by Danish sources in New York, the changes have been generally to the benefit of the island and its population.

It takes 170,000 Icelandic kronur worth of food products, for instance, to feed this British army of occupation. And in addition the British Government has bought 25,000 tons of herring meal and is now purchasing large quantities of frozen fish and mutton for delivery in the United Kingdom. But these purchases are paid in sterling, and the Icelandic Government is free to dispose of the funds derived from these transactions in any way it sees fit.

Business Benefited

Icelanders find little to complain of with this arrangement, especially when they remember that the German occupation of the mother country, Denmark, increased Germany's debt by 800,000,000 kroner (about $200,000,000) in the first four months, a debt which the Danish Government holds little hope of collecting.

Placing of these large amounts of money in circulation has not only added to the national treasury, but filled the pockets of farmers and tradespeople. Icelandic steamers are now maintaining a regular service to the United States. New trade channels are being opened up for the island's products. A newly established canning industry is doing a thriving business with all kinds of fish preserves.

Naturally, when 80,000 troops moved into an area a little smaller than the State of Kentucky, and already inhabited by some 119,000 persons, there was a housing shortage. Whole cities have now grown up to provide shelter for the troops, and the acute housing shortage has disappeared.

Icelanders Co-operative

The largest troops concentration is stationed at Reykjavik, capital. At Akureyri, which has a population of 5,000, there are 5,000 troops. Other garrisons of troops are scattered all over the island, especially along the coast where carefully placed guards are on the alert for any invasion attempt.

Do the Icelanders mind having this army of occupation thrust upon them.

The answer is to be found in the degree of co-operation which is going on between the people, the Government, and the troops.

The Icelandic police and the army police have been co-operative. Civilians or soldiers found under the influence of liquor are promptly but temporarily "removed from circulation," to be sure of averting any possible friction.

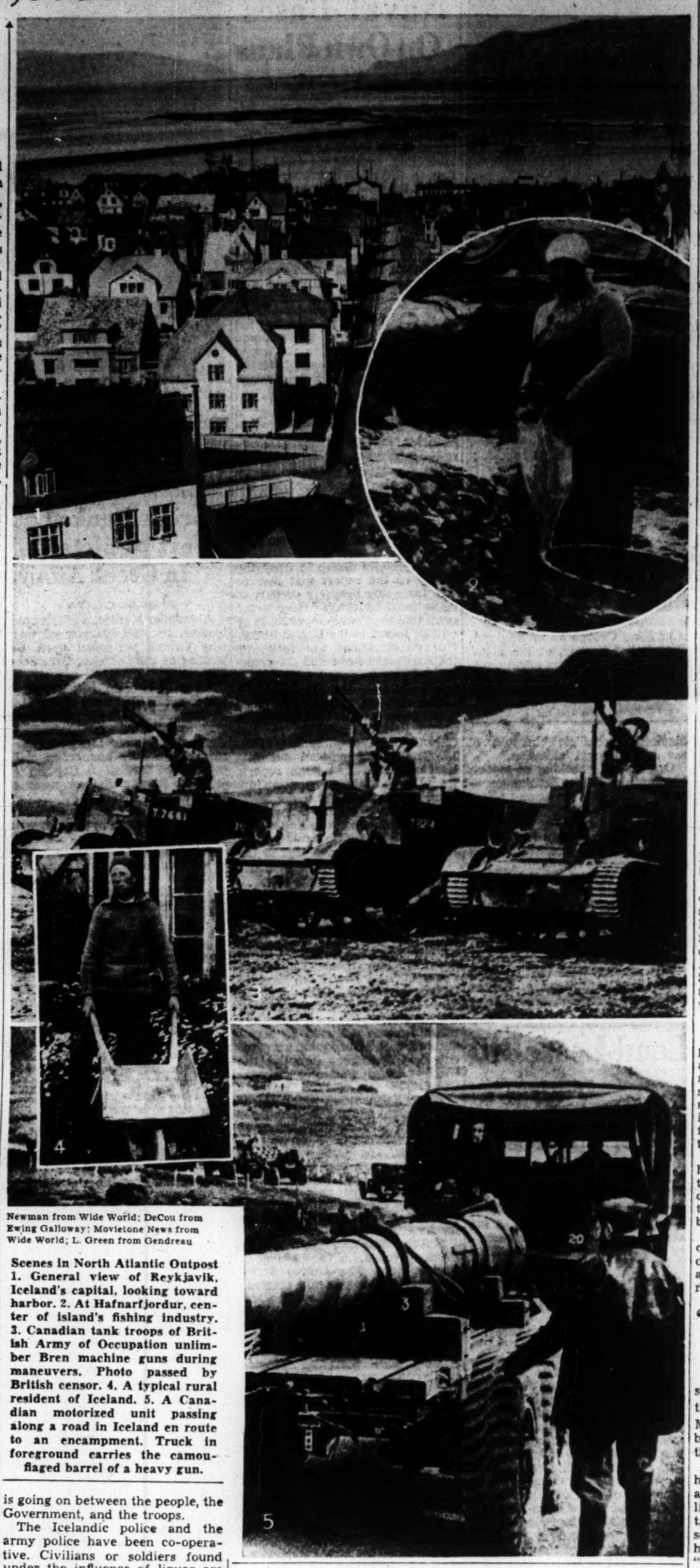
To secure fair dealing and good will, a joint commission consisting of three Icelanders and two representatives of Great Britain has been established to pass on all rentals of buildings and damage to property.

No Press Censorship

Questions between the two countries are settled in the customary diplomatic channels.

Despite the presence of British troops in large numbers, there is no press censorship. The radio brings Berlin and London news alike. Citizens of the island are permitted to travel as they please. Tourists are welcomed. Communist newspapers on the Island are permitted to criticize British policy with no restrictions.

In short, the Icelanders find a philosophic approach to the presence of the British army of occupation. One Icelander was said to have remarked, "Thank goodness for the British. With the Germans in Iceland we should have starved."



Newman from Wide World; DeCou from Ewing Galloway; Movietone News from Wide World; L. Green from Gendreau

Scenes in North Atlantic Outpost 1. General view of Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, looking toward harbor. 2. At Hafnarfjordur, center of island's fishing industry. 3. Canadian tank troops of British Army of Occupation unlimber Bren machine guns during maneuvers. Photo passed by British censor. 4. A typical rural resident of Iceland. 5. A Canadian motorized unit passing along a road in Iceland en route to an encampment. Truck in foreground carries the camouflaged barrel of a heavy gun.

Citizenship of Dr. Erben Is Revoked in U. S. Court

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—The citizenship of Dr. Herman Frederick Erben, a native of Austria, was revoked yesterday at the request of a United States attorney who said his previous activities included service aboard the supply ship for the ill-fated German cruiser, Graf Spee.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh upheld the charge of United States District Attorney Frank J. Hennessy that Dr. Erben in his application for naturalization and petition for citizenship "made false statements concerning material facts relating to absences from the United States subsequent to his original entry March 10, 1924." Dr. Erben came to this country first on an invitation from the Rockefeller Foundation for research purposes.

Nazi Film Depicts Victory

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—The German High Command's documentary film "Victory in the West" was shown to the press yesterday, but it left unanswered the question whether Germany has a secret weapon and, if so, what it is like.

The film account of France's defeat disclosed a huge amount of mechanical war equipment which clicked with almost unbelievable precision. But how it went to work on such tough defenses as the Maginot Line and Belgium's supposedly invincible fortress, Eben Emael, remained the High Command's secret.

The film indicated that the German triumph in the West was no walkaway, that there was spirited resistance by the French—especially in the Maginot Line—and by the British and Belgians.

The German Air Force appeared to have had things its own way and vast German ground movements were shown as undisturbed by enemy fliers.

German predominance in heavy artillery, the fleetness and mobility of its mechanized forces, and precise co-operation of all arms of the service were pictured strikingly.

It was asserted that it was not a posed picture or enacted by professional players. Numerous photographers of the German Army's propaganda companies who made the photographic records were said to have been killed.

Pennsylvania G.O.P. Wants Speed to Aid—Checks

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania adopted last night a resolution urging "speedy" passage—with limitations—of the lend-lease bill now before Congress.

The bill should be enacted, the resolution said, "with such limitations as the Congress may agree upon to preserve the democratic processes of government, and their complete restoration after the crisis is passed."

Libyan Captive Says Germns Helping Italy

ABOARD A BRITISH WARSHIP AT TOBRUK, Libya, Jan. 30 (AP)—Approximately 1,000 German technicians and airmen now are stationed in Libya to aid the Italians against the British, an Italian prisoner said.

A majority of the Germans, he said, were technicians. However, "German dive bomber pilots have been raiding the British Army and fleet," he said.

This prisoner was one of thousands pouring into Tobruk to board British transports shuttling steadily between this captured Fascist port and Egyptian bases.

To maintain the momentum of the British drive across Libya, the Royal Navy and engineers are swiftly rehabilitating this captured port and are turning it into an advance supply base more than 200 miles from the nearest railhead in Egypt.

Their first task after Tobruk fell Jan. 22 was the removal of Italian mines guarding the entrance to the harbor. This done, the British turned to clearing away the wreckage of 17 Italian ships, whose submerged hulls menaced transports coming in with men and supplies and moving out with thousands of Fascist prisoners bound for internment samps in Egypt.

Divers still labored in the harbor today, searching for sunken wrecks.

13 Supply Ships Sunk

Among the submerged vessels were the old Italian cruiser San Giorgio and three destroyers, which the Fascists destroyed after they had been hammered by British guns and bombs.

Besides these craft there were at least 13 supply ships sunk, and the passenger steamer Liguri, which formerly plied between Italy, Egypt and Libya, still was burning. Two seaplanes were wrecked.

One large Italian freighter loaded with coal was untouched.

Use of this harbor brings the British fleet 400 miles west from its big base at Alexandria, Egypt.

Naval headquarters have been established in a huge concrete and steel building atop the hill overlooking the port. The building formerly housed the Italian resident Admiral and his staff. The Admiral's Chief of Staff, 700 of the San Giorgio crew, and 1,300 seamen in the naval barracks here were taken prisoner.

Power and Water Restored

Recently a British warship picked up Capt. Matteo Palesca and nine Italian seamen from a rowboat 15 miles from here. The sailors were aboard the 800-ton motorship Giovanni Maria carrying a cargo of ammunition and foodstuffs when the ship either was torpedoed or struck a mine.

Electric power and water already have been restored in Tobruk by the British. Australian and British cleanup squads also are rehabilitating those buildings not too badly battered in the recent fighting.

Hundreds of Arab civilians who occupied the Eastern Libyan coastal towns before the British advance caused them to flee were reported returning to their homes.

'Go Forward' Poster Pictures Churchill

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Thousands of posters with a larger-than-life size portrait of Prime Minister Winston Churchill are being made for distribution throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Churchill, wearing a black hat and smiling grimly, is shown against a background of the English countryside with a column of tanks moving across it and a squadron of fighting planes overhead. Posters carry the phrase, "Let us go forward!" translated into every language spoken in the Empire.

Leahy Sees Pétain

VICHY, France, Jan. 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy was received yesterday by Chief of State Marshal Pétain. At the Embassy it was said that the two "exchanged views on the general situation."

The Ambassador also made formal calls on the Labor Minister, Rene Belin, and the Air Minister, Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret.

Peace Talks Halt Fighting Along Indo-China Border

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 30 (AP)—Armistice negotiations between French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) progressed rapidly today under the auspices of Japanese mediators, who were reported eager to clear the way for the more important Tokyo peace conference to settle the boundary dispute between the two countries and "other questions affecting this area."

The nature of the "other questions" was not disclosed, but informed quarters here said they were expected to deal with the immediate future of both Indo-China and Thailand in relation to Japan's plans in southeast Asia.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 30 (AP)—Cessation of hostilities on the French Indo-China border except for minor skirmiches was announced by the Thai (Siamese) High Command today following the beginning of peace negotiations at Saigon.

Thai casualties in the frontier conflict which began two months ago were estimated by the High Command at 100 killed and 300 wounded—said to be insignificant compared with French losses.

The end of the fighting, a communiqué declared, left Thai troops in possession of the entire east bank of the Mekong River—a region included in the original Thai territorial demands. Further south Thai troops were said to have penetrated 25 miles into Cambodia.

Japanese Moves

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 30 (AP)—Japanese officials denied today that troops now at Haiduong, 35 miles north of here, intended to occupy that town permanently.

Three thousand troops which arrived there last week were said to be replacements for garrisons which Indo-China has permitted the Japanese.

The barracks at Haiphong, where the Japanese have been granted permission to land a "limited" number of troops, were full, it was explained.

The Japanese wanted to send the troops on to Hanoi, but Indo-China objected. So 1,300 men were sent to Haiduong quarters temporarily.

Fable of the Fox

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Footnote in fable on international relations:

Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, Minister from Thailand (Siam), was telling the Lions' Club yesterday that his country was battling French Indo-Chino only to recover a strip of land he said the French seized in the last century.

A member then asked about Thailand's acceptance of Japan as mediator.

Wasn't it like permitting a fox to come in and arbitrate a dispute between two rabbits in a cabbage patch, he inquired. Wasn't the fox likely to fatten up the rabbits and then sonsume them both? Did the Minister think Thailand should permit that situation?

"What would you do if you were a rabbit?" the diplomat smiled. And the Lions roared.

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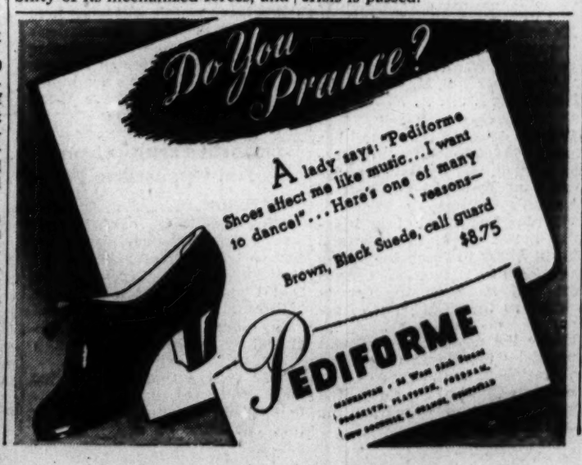
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Nazis Massing in Rumania: Balkan Campaign in Spring?

Continued from Page 1

at various points to make up for the lack of any bridges across the Danube between the Rumanian and Bulgarian sides. Also much of the arms and equipment has been brought close to the borders. It is obvious that if these troops are starting to move, their path must go through Bulgaria, but this does not explain their ultimate purpose.

The main uncertainty is whether a German drive from Rumania will be against Greece to aid the Italians, or whether they plan to attack Turkey.

Compact With Greece

Hitherto the Germans have shown little inclination to attack Greece. They even let it be known to the Government in Athens that they would make no overland move provided British troops were not sent to Salonika—this warning so far has had the desired effect. Although Greece is an undoubted thorn in the side of the "New European Order" and has encouraged greatly other nations to resist aggression, it is hard to see what strategic advantage would accrue to Germany even if by sheer force and tremendous effort it succeeded in overrunning Greece.

It would mean greatly extending its lines. The military occupation of Greece would absorb a large number of soldiers who, in turn, would have to be fed and supplied in a stony hostile country. On the other hand, without sea power the Axis would gain aerial control of the Mediterranean. But as regards aerial facilities, there is hardly one decent air field in all of Greece. The main gain would be purely moral, of mending the damage done to Axis prestige by Italy's reverses.

One contingency that causes worry to the Germans is the possibility that British fliers, based in Greece, might decide to bomb the Ploesti oil fields and refineries in Rumania. The damage which some direct hits on these concentrated targets could cause seriously would affect German war efforts by crippling its main source of gasoline.

Curbs Upon British

To guard against such surprise attacks on the Rumanian oil fields, listening posts have been established along the Danube and also at many points in the Bulgarian mountains to detect any possible passage of British planes. So far, however, the British have abided by the rules according to which Rumania is neutral while Greece is not at war with Germany.

In this connection the British are deterred from carrying out invaluable strategic operations by purely political and diplomatic considerations. Hence Germany has been free to go ahead with turning Rumania into an armed camp of its own while enjoying complete immunity from attack. As in Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries, the Germans apparently are to be allowed to choose their own time for striking.

The benefits which Germany might derive from an attack on Turkey also are obscure. The overland route across Turkey, Syria, and Palestine for an attack on the Suez Canal proved impractical in the last war when the Germans had Turkish co-operation.

In any such effort additional divisions would be absorbed in the long communications through hostile territory. None of these alternatives appears very inviting from the standpoint of the Axis cause and there doubtless has been some uncertainty and difference of opinion in German General Staff circles which were reflected in the fact that Germany has not pursued an altogether consistent line with regard to Bulgaria. Yet the constant arrival of new German forces in Rumania seems to indicate that something is afoot.

This realization is what gives Bulgarian statesmen their greatest worry. Should Germany really demand passage of troops through their territory they are scarcely in a position to prevent them from marching through. Germany would like Bulgaria as an ally, as in the last war, but the country's policy, as shaped by King Boris, has favored consistent neutrality while maintaining friendly relations with all powers.

The General Staff is largely pro-German and with their aid the Germans might attempt to overturn the government, which they regard as weak, and put in one which could do their bidding. But while they might thus remove the ministers, they cannot remove the popular King who is the real ruler.

There is, of course, on important factor which it is hard to determine, and that is Russia's attitude. It seems unlikely that Russia would favor an overrunning of Bulgaria by Germany.

The alternative that Bulgaria would have would be between the role of a Denmark and a Finland. But the role of a Denmark, yielding to force majeure without commitments, appears the most likely.

A People's King

King George VI

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A painting of King George VI of England has been presented to the British War Relief Society, of 730 Fifth Avenue, by the artist, M. H. Herrin of Brooklyn, it was announced here. The painting will be sold at auction to obtain money to aid victims of the war, the society said. It is being shown at Yardley & Co., Inc., 620 Fifth Avenue.

Help From Reich

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Bucharest dispatch to DNB, official German news agency, said that German troops in Rumania now were receiving more supplies from the Reich "so that no problems of division of supplies arise and no economic injury is done" in areas where large bodies of German troops are concentrated.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 30—Rumania was warned by its pro-German newspapers to declare immediately a one-year truce upon all ideological conflicts "because of the international situation."

One article, speaking of reports of intensified Soviet Russian armament, declared: "We cannot afford experiences at home when there are signs of a storm in the neighborhood," even though "we do not know in which direction it will rage."

Another article predicted that "the motorized Germany Army will sweep through the Balkan Peninsula like a hurricane within a short time to deliver a blow so crushing that the enemy never will recover its sense."

Both of thse were written from Rome by Panfil Seicaru, Balkan editor who is reputed to have close Axis connections.

Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

majority rejected one which would have specifically forbidden the use of warships for convoy duty.

"The action of the Committee in reporting this bill with amendments," Mr. Bloom said, "meets the objections that have been made so as to satisfy the objective of the public, and the people of the country can feel satisfied with the aims of the bill."

After hearing Mr. Gerard in a brief open session the Senate Committee turned to pending bills and recommended passage of a joint resolution reaffirming non-recognition of territorial transfers "in this hemisphere," from one non-American power to another.

Senate opponents of the lend-lease bill will probably include Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of University of Chicago, who criticized Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy in a recent radio address, and Gen. Robert Wood, Chairman of the America First Committee, as witnesses next week. Chairman George said the Administration's final rebuttal witness, scheduled tentatively for Feb. 7, is President James B. Conant, of Harvard.

Mr. Gerard urged passage of the Aid-to-Britain bill and forecast that Germany would start a program of world conquest if Britain falls.

Nazi Threat Over Mexico

The Nazi slogan, Mr. Gerard declared, is "world rule or annihilation" and "this war is our business if we wish to survive as a free people."

He charged that a victorious Germany would seize Mexico and said that he would favor a declaration of war against Germany.

"If the situation is as bad as you say, why don't we declare war against Germany now?" Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California, asked.

"I'm in favor of it, but see no necessity for it," Mr. Gerard replied. "We have committed enough unneutral acts according to The Hague Convention of 1907, to justify a declaration of war by the Nazis but they don't declare war because they fear the effect upon their own people."

If President Roosevelt is given sufficient power for a "blitz defense," and to aid England, Mr. Gerard said that the United States may never face actual participation in the war.

He said the German Government is "spending enormous sums" for organizing in Mexico, adding:

"If the Nazis win, Mexico will be seized by the Nazis. . . ."

Germans in Brazil

Witness declared that Brazil has about 2,000,000 inhabitants of German descent, and an Italian population making up 35 per cent of the total.

With the first round of the legislative battle out of the way and the bill likely to reach the House floor Monday, attention centers more and more on the convoy question as the chief point of attack.

Under the negative amendment adopted by the House Committee the President's authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, it is argued, is left unimpaired and the situation in status quo.

Mexico Builds Naval Bases On Own Plans

Continued from Page 1

admitted. Conversations are following their normal course, he declared, and the two nations are "inspired by a spirit of cordial collaboration, seeking an early solution to their joint problems."

That the final agreements for the settlement of all outstanding controversies between the two Nations may alter the defense plans is possible but not probable. No information given here by official sources would lead to the expectation that Mexico will yield any part of its national territory to any other nation for any purpose. Until official information changes the above definition of the national policy such speculation is viewed by Mexicans as only hampering the settlement desired by both countries.

No Concrete Proposals

The statement made by Foreign Minister Padilla is unequivocal. "I consider," he said, "it necessary to declare that newspaper stories in the United States and here, reporting agreements being studied, are only conjectures entirely without foundation. Up to this time no concrete proposals have been considered.

"I especially desire to deny the falsity of the report that Mexico will lease any property or part of its national territory. I refer to the story that the Tehuantepec Railway will be leased to the United States. Our conversations are following their normal course and the country will be informed opportunely when decisions are reached."

The damage which such erroneous reports cause was illustrated in an article appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 19. The article pointed out that Nazi agents distort such reports from United States newspapers into scare stories to frighten the Mexican people with the threat that their Government is selling out to the United States Government and abandoning all its defenses to the "Colossus of the North."

Confer on Fueling Stations

That the United States Government wants neither air nor naval bases in Mexico is the opinion of authoritative sources here. The United States has at present naval bases at San Diego, California; Pensacola, and Key West, Florida; Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and the new one under construction at Corpus Christi, Texas. These great establishments are said by naval authorities to be adequate for present fleet operations between the United States and the Panama Canal.

The one concession which Washington might desire from Mexico is the use of naval fueling stations on Mexico's two coasts. Whatever conversations are taking place in Washington now are believed here to be centered on permission for such use. The fact that Mexico is improving these ports leads to the belief that they will be available for American use.

Neither are new air bases in Mexico needed, in the opinion of experts here. The United States Government has recently received permission to use Mexican air fields for planes en route to Panama, without requesting previous permission. Improvement of existing fields, which is under consideration, will therefore provide ample co-operation from Mexico for American and continental defense plans.

The work now going on at Veracruz, Laguna del Carmen, Margarita Island, and Acapulco is being pushed to the limit of the national capacity said General Jara but the building of new bases is not planned. Neither is the highway being built between La Pas, Lower California and Margarita Island for defense, but one which is under construction for normal development purposes.

Three Cargo Vessels In Delivery Stage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced that three cargo vessels, two of the C-1 design and one of the C-3 design, will be delivered to operators by the builders between Jan. 30 and Feb. 5.

The vessels: the Mormacstar, C-3, to be delivered next Thursday at the yard of the Moore Dry Dock Company, Oakland, Calif., to Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., for its Pacific Republics Line service from Pacific Coast ports to ports on the East coast of South America; the John Lykens, C-1, to be delivered Friday at the yard of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J., to the Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, New Orleans, La., for its service from Gulf ports to the Far East; the Cape San Martin, C-1, to be delivered Feb. 5 at the yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, San Francisco, to the Grace Line for its service from Pacific Coast ports to ports on the West Coast of South America.

The three vessels will bring total deliveries in the Commission's long-range program for replacing merchant ships in foreign trade to 66. Another 122 vessels are building, of which 27 have been launched.

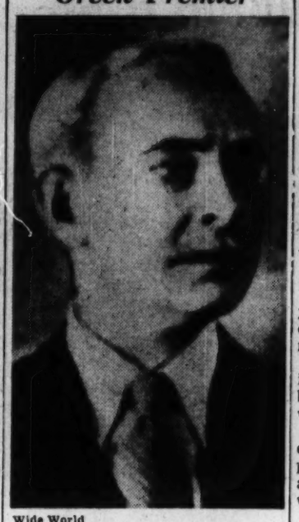
Wisconsin Faculty Group Not Opposed to Force

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30 (AP)—Eighty University of Wisconsin faculty members have signed and sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull a petition recommending that Congress adopt a policy of "all-out aid to Britain—not necessarily short of force," it is disclosed.

The petition said in part:

"We believe that . . . Nazism and Democracy cannot continue to exist in the same world, but that one must be destroyed."

Greek Premier



Wide World

Alexander Korizis

Head of National Bank of Greece appointed as successor to the late Gen. John Metaxas, whose policy of firm resistance to aggression is to be kept up.

Korizis Ranked Next to Metaxas In Greek Affairs

By the Associated Press

Alexander Korizis, a scholar and banker, became Premier of warring Greece yesterday upon the passing of the Dictator, Gen. John Metaxas.

No military man, Mr. Korizis is the complete antithesis of the man he succeeded, in both background and appearance. In contrast to General Metaxas' long military career, his only connection with the Army was as a Captain of artillery in the Balkan wars of 1912.

With General Metaxas gone, Mr. Korizis is credited by Greeks with knowing more about the affairs of his country than any other man living. For years he was one of the Dictator's closest behind-the-scenes collaborators.

Mr. Korizis, born on the island of Poros, near Salonika, studied law but found the field of finance more to his liking. He became Vice-Governor of the National Bank of Greece in 1928, its Governor in 1939. The only Cabinet post he held before was that of Minister of Health in 1936.

One of the busiest men in Athens, he has been known to work around the clock. Since the war with Italy opened, he has had little time to spend with his wife, two daughters, and son.

Miami Art Show Praised by Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The annual exhibition of painting and sculpture by members of the Blue Dome Fellowship will continue through Feb. 3. The art show is being held at the Miami Beach Library and Art Center in Collins Park and is free to the public.

Critics were unaminous in their praise of the exhibit this year as being the best ever displayed by this organization. The Blue Dome Fellowship, founded by Dewing Woodward in New York in 1913, was chartered in Florida in 1925. This year's exhibition is dedicated to the Past President, Lewis Painter Chephane, "in deep appreciation for his untiring interest and successful leadership."

The new President is Ralph Hamilton Humes, distinguished sculptor. Jean Jacques Pfister is First Vice-President; Thor White, Second Vice-President, and Rosebud Chephane, Secretary and Treasurer. Among other artists exhibiting are: Ernest Ipsen, Robert Little, Louise Zaring, Robert Connavale, Sarah Albertson Wooley, Celine Bakeland, Evelyn Ireland, Myrtle Taylor Bradford, Hazel Harrison, Denman Fink, Henry Allen Farnham, Carl Campbell, Louise Worsham, S. Clifton Shepherd, Clara Prince, Elizabeth Henderson, Bessie Helstrom, Franz Josef Bollinger, Jesse Whitsit, Buna Vista Edwards and Edna Sortelle.

Two 'Mayors,' Paper For S. C. Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDY SPRINGS, S. C.—Claiming a population of "around about 300," this little Anderson County community boasts two mayors instead of the proverbial one, and now a weekly newspaper all its own.

The publishers are the co-Mayors Sam Smith and W. K. Moore, who received 100 votes each in an election and were both duly sworn in as administration officers.

The Sandy Springs Times is published "to help our town and so we can have a way of publishing news."

Food Sent Incoming Ship Far Overdue From Africa

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30 (AP)—A supply of food was sent to Lewes, Delaware, late yesterday to meet an urgent radio request from the Captain of a Yugoslav freighter, 12 days overdue from West Africa.

Officials of the Lavine Shipping Company, agents for the 6,300-ton steamer, Trigaslav, said the message asked that enough food for a crew of 40 be sent aboard with the pilot when the vessel reaches the Delaware Breakwater, 120 miles from here.

Heavy storms or detours to avoid submarines may have caused the delay, shipping men said. The Trigaslav is bringing a cargo of manganese ore to Port Richmond from Takoradi, West Africa.

Hitler Warns of Torpedoing All Ships of Alien Origin

Continued from Page 1

if the world were full of devils we would succeed anyway.

"One English statesman figures out I have made seven mistakes in the past year. I checked up and found I had made 724 mistakes, but my enemies 4,385,000."

There was laughter at this juncture.

Defense Fully Prepared

"We are entering upon a new year with the defense force equipped as never before in German history.

"We are working ceaselessly on improvements. This spring the U-boat fight will begin. It will show we have not been asleep.

"The Air Force will properly continue to introduce itself. Our production continues. What others are planning is already a reality with us.

"This will be the historical year of the new order in Europe. Tyranny will be abolished. The world will be open to all. The foundations for real understanding of peoples will be laid.

"My prediction of September, 1939, will come true: that the Jews' role is ended. People after people are sharing our racial conceptions. There will be a front of Aryan humanity against international Jewish profiteers.

He boasted of the armed power of the Reich and said that Germany had many things making it "a thousand times as strong as the strength we have already displayed."

Scoffing at the notion of "defections in the Axis" and the imminence of defeat for Italy, he said:

"When Italy sent squadrons of airplanes to help us in the war against England, they said that Germany was in need of help," he said. "And now that German airplanes are in the south of Italy they say that Germany is taking over Italy.

"All I can say is this: we are going to hit at England wherever we can hit her. Let them realize that this is not a small fracas; it is a total war which will never end until total destruction of England has been accomplished."

He promised a new spring submarine offensive.

Referring to reports he said he had heard of an English offensive "somewhere," the Führer said: "I wish they would let me know in advance, so I could make the landing of the expeditionary force a little easy for them."

"Whatever they plan and whatever they have in mind is not going to make the slightest bit of difference to us."

Calls Britain Antisocial

He devoted 25 minutes of an address today to a bitter attack on the British Empire, which he described as the product of 300 years of robbery. He called Britain the most "antisocial" state in the world, "a paradise for a few, continuous misery for the masses."

"The lie is constantly spread around the world that the authoritarian States want to conquer the world. In reality our enemies are the ones who have the lust of conquest," Herr Hitler said.

Britain, he went on, not only desired to keep Germany down but also Italy and Japan.

"Her balance of power theory was really the disorganization of Europe in the interests of the British Empire," he declared.

"To speak of Britain as the lord of the world is vain imagining. She is the most antisocial State in the world, run by a small upper crust, plus Jews.

"To keep up the pretense of being a world power, Britain must now incite nations against nations outside Europe for within Europe she no longer has anything to say."

He added that the principal aim of the British in these times is "to find more and more new nations outside the realm of the immediate United Kingdom for the purpose of having them fight their battles."

Quotes President Roosevelt

Herr Hitler, speaking on the eighth anniversary of his assumption of power, declared that President Roosevelt himself had acknowledged that conditions in Germany when Herr Hitler became Chancellor could not be placed "at the door of the German people themselves."

Herr Hitler attributed the loss of the World War to the "faults and mistakes" of leaders within Germany and to the "blind faith which the German people felt for the other democracies of the world."

"Promise after promise was made to Germany beginning with high-sounding statements of the then American President, Wilson," he shouted, "and none of them has been kept."

He described what he termed Germany's "natural desires . . . to be with the outside world," and added that Germany's desire "to import and to export was as natural as that which motivated England in expanding her empire."

Assails British Rule

He said the "type of government . . . responsible for Britain's imperialism certainly . . . is not a democratic government, when we consider the multitudes of people who are languishing in prison in India, Egypt, and elsewhere."

The Führer said it was "important for us to emphasize again and again the injustice of a small nation like England ruling over so large a portion of the earth's surface."

British rule, he said, had been perpetuated "not on the basis of an ideal but solely as a result of British power-politics," and that "Great Britain was unable to tolerate the co-existence of Germany."

"Similar conditions," he said, developed in Italy throughout the past 300 years."

He said "the results of this so-called democratic system" were "poverty, misery, starvation, unhappiness and the whole gamut of human miseries that have been maintained in the world as a result of British power-politics."

While the principal aim of Great Britain had been called by the "euphonious" name of maintaining the balance of power, he said, it was nothing but "destruction of any other power which might be in a position of endangering continued rule by Britain."

Of Great Britain, he said "they talk of God, they talk of liberty, they talk of democracy—yet all it means is keeping a grip on the political setup throughout the world, and particularly on the world press . . . to be able to influence people along these lines."

He declared Great Britain was finding it "increasingly difficult" to maintain this rule.

Since 1871, Herr Hitler said, England had been "trying to break (Germany) up."

"It is here that the reasons must be found for the last World War."

Germany had not been conquered since 1871 "by force of arms," he went on, blaming the loss of the war in 1918 on "faults and mistakes . . . by a group of leaders within the German Reich."

The "blind faith which the German people felt for the other democracies of the world," he said, was the "last reason for her downfall at that time."

On his return from World War service as a corporal Herr Hitler said he realized that some new form of government must be found and he then conceived the basis of National Socialism.

He declared he had been "acting as a result of the mandate given to me by the German Nation as a whole.

"It is with a full realization of this mandate that I am able to tell you today that I cannot and will not give up one inch of the program which we have laid down for ourselves. We will continue to subordinate everything to the pursuit of our goal."

Rise of National Socialism

He termed the rise of National Socialism a peaceful accomplishment "without bloodshed—without breaking a single window" and added that everything he had done was with one aim—that of "bringing about the destruction and cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles."

Efforts to achieve this purpose through peaceful means, he said, were unsuccessful.

"The democracies, and principally England, tried to talk us out of it. But they used persuasion such as might have been successful with the men who ruled Germany prior to the days of National Socialism.

"The big mistake they made, however, was the fact that these methods could not be successful with the new Germany."

He came to the realization, he said, that "conference tables could never accomplish what we had to accomplish, and thus I simply decided to leave the conference tables and to proceed alone.

"I am not the one to force myself on anyone.

"So I decided to carry on independently."

Decided to Resort to Arms

He declared that when he noticed that people "like Churchill, Eden and others" were again bent on the "same old policy of disorganization and destruction, I decided that armament would be the only answer to them."

Then, he asserted, "they didn't believe that I meant business. They were simply foolish. And when a man is a fool, he believes that everyone else is foolish too."

"I have armed, and armed, and armed, and even today when they finally realize that we are strong in a military sense they don't even realize that they haven't even seen anything of our strength.

"One should never tell everything one has up one's sleeve."

"I wonder," he said, "what they would say if they really knew how well armed we are, how many things we still have that are a thousand times as strong as the strength we have already displayed."

"All we know is that we are ready.

"We are ready to press home our demands.

No Swastikas Fly —Germany's at War

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

German buildings in the United States and Germany itself are not flying the Swastika flag in observance of the eighth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's assumption of the German Chancellorship. Flag-flying was dispensed with because of the war, a German Embassy spokesman said.

Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor by President Paul von Hindenburg on the morning of Jan. 30, 1933, after his Nazi Party had captured a plurality of 229 in the Reichstag.

He immediately dissolved the Reichstag and won a majority in the new elections, whereupon the Reichstag granted him dictatorial powers. Upon the passing of President von Hindenburg on Aug. 2, 1934, Herr Hitler took over the Presidency also and assumed the titles: "Führer and Reichskanzler"—Leader and Chancellor.

Dye and Hairpin Shortages Alter London Hairdressing

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Thousands of women who depend on the skill of chemists to keep their golden tresses golden are being "blacked out" by the Government's restrictive orders against luxury articles.

Hairdressers are forecasting a revolution in hairdressing styles also because of the great hairpin shortage. They predict a return to the shingle or page boy bob.

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C.S.M.

Technique of Nazi Consul: How It Works in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Although dispatches from Europe tell of stern-purposed Nazi diplomats who pay little attention to the niceties of international custom and who drive hard bargains, many instances reveal that Nazis in the United States generally behave with complete correctness. This is the experience of San Franciscans who have had dealings with Capt. Fritz Weidemann, the Nazi Consul General here.

Even though Captain Weidemann's difficulties are increasing day by day, due frequently to his own activities as head of the "key" to Nazi diplomacy in South America, and sometimes due to the tenseness of the times, he succeeds in giving the public an appearance of sincerity, sometimes approaching martyrdom, which, it is agreed, seems to have been a successful diplomatic approach.

The success of the Consul's tactics can best be judged by the results. Until recently he and his family lived in Hillsborough, the millionaire settlement south of San Francisco. His son attended a fashionable school. He goes skiing at Yosemite with popular members of the San Francisco social set. The Captain himself is a member of the swank Olympia Club. The Weidemanns are prized guests in socially high quarters.

No stir was created, for instance, when Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dill, the President of the 1940 Golden Gate International Exposition and also the Chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority, and his wife entertained Captain and Mrs. Weidemann aboard their yacht for a cruise about San Francisco Bay, and Admiral Arthur Hepburn, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, was also a guest. It was an intimate little party of 11.

Sportsman Attitude

The one adjective usually applied to this No. 1 Nazi in the United States is "debonair." Although he dresses in a fashion which to many Americans seems "loud," he has the attitude of a sportsman and has the knack, well-assisted by a generous Nazi Government expense account, of winning over the socially prominent and also the social climbers in San Francisco with his appearance of guilelessness. Newspapermen usually like this man, who was Adolf Hitler's World War Captain and who is still considered high man in the Nazi dictator's affections. Some San Francisco newspapermen like to tell of their closeness to the Consul approaching a relationship as "confidant."

When the Nazi Consul moved to San Francisco recently he took a large home on Vallejo Street, a very fashionable section of town. Not only does that make him immediately accessible to German "businessmen" who are constantly arriving by means of Japanese liners and who might want to call on the Consul, it also serves the doubly advantageous purchase of closeness to the Army's vast local military preparations in the Presidio of San Francisco, which guards the Golden Gate and closeness to the ritzy apartment and apartment-hotel section of the city. It is also possible to check on every ship that enters or leaves the harbor, including destroyers, battleships, and aircraft carriers from this swanky neighborhood.

Although the recent incident at the German Consulate when a United States sailor ripped the proudly waving Nazi flag resulted in the cancellation of the Consulate's lease at 26 O'Farrell Street, the smooth businesslike operation of the office is going on as usual.

Great Activity

The visitor who enters the Consulate by means of the elevator gets at once the sense of immense activity, very businesslike to say the least, supposedly with the tourist trade to Germany. The hall is filled with tables on which are located many pamphlets telling of the tourist attractions of Germany. On the wall are those colorful posters, with the fascinating German characters, with which steamship offices were once decorated.

Ushered into the Consul's outer office, a young dark-haired girl, who is very busy with a telephone every other minute, talks in German and tells you to wait just a minute. It is a businesslike office with German-marked files reading "personal" and "official." The secretary, true to Adolf Hitler's conception of women's place and dress, wears no makeup. Her hair is combed straight back, without any attempt at a beauty-shop curl. The dress is plain. One wonders if it is synthetic.

Captain Weidemann's office is light. It is a corner room, and the glare and also the stare from neighboring offices is kept out by carefully gathered window curtains. The venetian blinds are pulled high. The desk is good, but not too fancy. The rug is green. The simplicity of the room serves to accentuate the powerful physical structure of the pugilist-like man one shakes hands with.

Captain Weidemann's directness, his gruffness, his thick black eyebrows and his bushy black hair are disarming. "A frank, forthright man of the world who would not play a trick on one," is the impression one gets. It is the impression one is supposed to get. For soon Captain Weidemann calls in the Vice-Chancellor of the Consulate, a pale, mild-mannered, professorial type of man, through whom he talks quite openly. The visitor knows this is something of a guise, for Captain Weidemann's broken English is not so broken. He understands questions in English exactly. He expresses himself in English clearly. His newspaper "confidants" never need an interpreter. However, with an interpreter it is possible for the Captain to develop that feeling, that atmosphere of complete harmlessness, of complete innocence of any fifth-column activity, of complete martyrdom in a time of stress.

These are probably the reasons Adolf Hitler keeps his close personal friend in the United States. These are the reasons the "debonair" Consul has successfully outridden many storms in the last few weeks, notably the deportation difficulties of Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe-Waldenburg and the ripping to pieces of the Consulate's flag.

The case of the Princess is interesting. When she was finally confronted with her deportation order from the Justice Department, she proclaimed emotionally she was anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist, pro-British, pro-American. Her son even flew here from New York to convince authorities that his mother was pro-British. Yet despite all these dramatic proclamations the Princess had been a house guest of the Weidemann family only a few weeks before.

The Captain eliminated himself from the controversy by declaring that Princess Stephanie was a Hungarian and that his Government was powerless to assist her.

In the case of the flag-ripping, however, international law was invoked—international law about which the Nazis have done so much in the last year, especially where Norway, The Netherlands, and Belgium were concerned.

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More Vocational Training Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"If I do nothing else during my four years in office, I hope to advance the cause of a rational vocational education program in North Carolina," Gov. J. Melville Broughton told the State Adult Education Council.

Governor Broughton pictured what he termed the "tragedy" of the existence of an "army of clumsy, untrained persons, helpless for a lack of training," while skilled workers are being absorbed in the defense program. To meet this deficiency, he pledged the support of his office, in an address following a personal demonstration of adult education work in North Carolina.

Adult education, the Governor further pointed out, should be kept within its proper boundaries, but added that he was "tremendously interested" in the program of the Adult Educational Council.

With 12 Hats, 5 Suits Man Is Well Dressed

CHICAGO (AP)—The day when one suit or one hat served for all occasions is gone, men. Even two suits and a couple of hats won't get by these days. Who says so? Gerald D. Grosner, Chairman of the Style Committee of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers.

More and more men, says Mr. Grosner, are learning that a wardrobe of three or four or five suits is an economy.

"A 12-hat wardrobe for every well-dressed man is suggested by the men's hat industry," Mr. Grosner observes. "Drawers full of shirts—racks of ties—all are becoming accepted by men in all walks of life as an economy and necessity."

She Got Red Ear

Wide World

Anna Skeplovich

Gary, W. Va., high school girl meets President and has wonderful time.

Joke That Backfired Brings Fame to Anna

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Well, no matter who added to a letter from a White House secretary that mysterious postscript inviting her to come up for President Roosevelt's birthday celebration, Anna Skeplovich, Gary, W. Va., high school freshman, is having a wonderful time.

Following a visit yesterday with President Roosevelt, she went sightseeing, dropped into a movie, visited a big department store, and the Lincoln Memorial and broadcast on the radio. Today she took in another show, then prepared to attend the President's birthday balls with several movie stars.

It seems that a postscript inviting the high school girl to the White House somehow was added to a letter from a White House secretary thanking her for writing birthday congratulations to the President. It was added somehow after the mailman left it at the Skeplovich home.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly: 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Farmer Gets More Of Consumers Dollar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar averaged 42 cents last year, the Agriculture Department said today.

This share compared with 41 cents in 1939, a modern-day peak of 60 cents in 1917 and a record low of 33 cents in 1933. The Department said, however, that advances in farm prices in December had boosted the farm share to 45 cents at the beginning of 1941.

The Department said that 58 foods consumed annually by a typical workingman's family cost an average of $314 in 1940. The farmer's share was said to have been $132, leaving a margin of $182 for transportation, processing and distributing agencies.

Draft Status of Aliens In Two Classes Set Forth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A legal ruling that aliens of two borderline classifications were liable to the draft was published yesterday by Selective Service headquarters.

The legal division decided that the Selective Service Act applied both to men between 21 and 36 who on last Oct. 16 had permitted their declarations of intent to become American citizens to expire, and to those who have filed their first papers since that date.

At the same time another ruling assured that aliens who have sought citizenship and have been drafted will be paid during their year's training, the same as other selectees.

Soldiers for U. S. Base Arrive in Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States troop transport Edmond B. Alexander, bearing soldiers who will man the United States defense base under construction here, eased through the narrow channel into St. John's Harbor today and was moored at her special berth.

Only officials and newspapermen were alowed along that part of the harbor front where the ship was moored. The city and the ships in the harbor were bedecked with bunting. Entrance of the ship had been delayed four days because of bad weather.

65 Billions Limit on Debt Called Ample

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today that Army and Navy plans for great purchases were overly optimistic and a $65,000,000,000 public debt limit should cover all needs of the next fiscal year, regardless of needs of the aid-to-Britain program.

"If Congress passes the lend-lease bill, and I am sure they will," the Treasury head told his press conference, "whatever orders are placed by the Army and Navy, the productive capacity of the country is such that they will not be able to draw on the Treasury in excess of the President's program whatever the amount of British aid turns out to be."

He explained that he had several reasons for believing the proposed debt limit, which he advocated in a House hearing Jan. 29, would be sufficient.

These included:

1. "I think the Army and Navy estimates of expenditures are optimistic . . . their eyes are bigger than their stomachs."

2. If the Army and Navy do spend as much as they expect, the President has estimated the debt on June 30, 1942, will be about $58,000,000,000, and with a $65,000,000,000 limit, "we will have a $7,000,000,000 cushion to take care of the British."

3. The productive capacity of the country is limited so that it might be impossible for both the Army and Navy and the British to buy all they want to buy, and one or the other might have to reduce its requirements accordingly.

The Secretary declined flatly to give any indication of how large the British aid program might be.

'Main Street' Urged For City Planning

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—America's typical towns, developed in the familiar main street groove, should be the inspiration for the planneres of future industrial cities, Prof. Ludwig K. Hilberseimer of the Illinois Institute of Technology asserted yesterday.

"The 'ribbon system' of city planning, which consists of building a city along a main arte.y of communication, provides an ideal form for the metropolis of the future," he told the College Art Association.

The system was first advocated, he reported, in 1882, by a Spanish writer who derived it from a study of the village.

He cited London as a typical example of a modern metropolish developed without planning and having a central congestion of traffic "never found in the 'ribbon' type of city."

Methodist Commission Lay Members Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Bishop Adna Wright Leonard of Washington, D. C., announced yesterday the appointment of Col. John C. Boggs, Principal of the Randolph Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va., and Dr. Arthur C. Christie, of (1835 Eye Street) Washington, as lay members of the Methodist Commission on Chaplains.

Other members of the commission are Bishop Leonard, Chairman; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston and Bishop W. W. Peele, Richmond, Va.

Ohio Pastors Association Doubtful on Lease Bill

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—A resolution criticizing the lend-lease bill as a step which might lead to active United States participation in the European war, was adopted unanimously Jan. 28 at the annual convention of the Ohio Pastors Association. The association represents virtually all Protestant communicants in Ohio.

The resolution demanded assurances the American public would be informed of the issues at stake and made aware of war industry profits, and that Congress "will not surrender to war hysteria."

N. J. Laundry 'Local' Out of Industrial Council

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Local 355, United Laundry Workers Union, announced Jan. 28 its withdrawal from the Greater Newark Industrial Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations fountainhead in the City.

Louis Horowitz, President of the local, issued a written statement in which the local charged the Council "is Communist-led, controlled and dominated." The statement also accused the Council of "smearing President Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman and other liberals who are opposed to the Communist Party."

New Army Corporal: Buster, D. O. G., K9

By the Associated Press

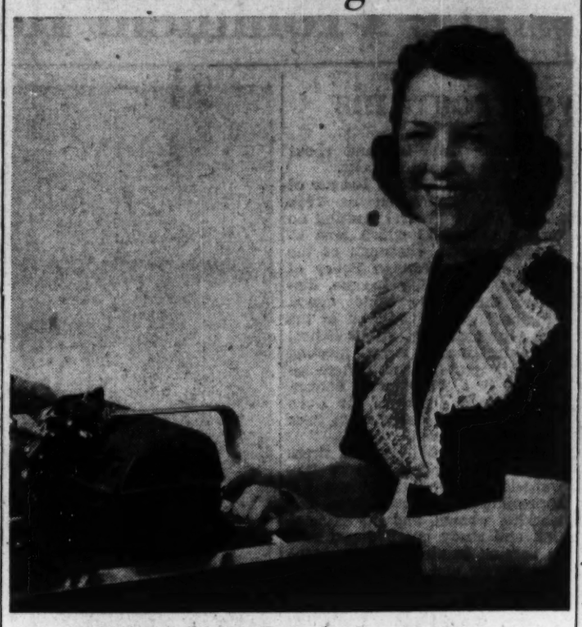
Fort Benning, Ga., Jan. 30

To new men and officers of the Army Air Corps' 97th Observation Squadron, this order was read:

"Under provision of the Army Regulation 614-5, the following promotion is announced, effective at once: to be Corporal—Private Buster, D. O. G., K9. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

Corporal Buster is, as the order strongly hinted, a dog. He has considerable air hours to his credit. Once he was in an observation plane in a forced landing.

Little Girl—Big Record



Delphia Dallin Tops Student Typists

Miss Dallin, whose home is in Long Beach, Calif., has typed 124 words a minute, perfect. She became proficient on the typewriter after teachers told her that she could never attain speed because of the smallness of her hands. Now, Delphia's in Hollywood—as a secretary.

Small Hands Fail to Check Ambition Of World's Fastest Student Typist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Delphia Dallin was such a little girl. Her hands, scarcely able to span an octave, were so tiny that her high school teachers wouldn't let her take typing.

She liked to run nimble fingers over the piano, and there was something intriguing about learning a skill that had been forbidden her. A school chum told her something about the first lessons and secretly she began to practice the first exercise, "asdf ;lkj asdf ;lkj."

"But you never can be a very fast typist," her teachers warned her, as persistance won out and she signed up for a typing course.

Came the day when she could type "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party," and with steadily increasing speed, "The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog's back."

From 60 words a minute to 70, to 80, and the ones who had told her she never could learn to type found Delphia winning recognition in high school typing contests. They urged her to pursue the skill, in studies at Woodbury College in Los Angeles. Steadily her speed increased, 90, 100, 110, 120 words a minute. Fellow students clustered around her typewriter, to watch the tiny fingers fly over the keys.

But speed wasn't her only accomplishment. With it she had accuracy that seemed almost uncanny to her instructors.

In this year's Gregg International Student Typing Contest, Delphia Dallin ran up a score of 122 words a minute perfect—a ten-minute typing test without a single error—a record which no student typist had ever before attained. So remarkable was the achievement that sponsors of the contest sent a representative to the west coast to verify the record, and Delphia in a special demonstration, increased her speed to 124 words a minute—perfect!

Recently Miss Dallin graduated with honors. A national manufacturer presented her with the latest typewriter—tribute to her typing ability. Finding her peculiar talents in demand in motion picture studios where writers want to dictate, and see their material in type at the earliest possible moment, Miss Dallin decided to accept a position in Hollywood.

Today, because of her proficiency at a skill she was determined to learn in spite of the handicap that she had "hands too tiny to fit on the keys," Miss Dallin is starting her business career as secretary to one of the leading radio and film writers in Hollywood.

Ford Plea in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Department of Justice urged the Supreme Court today to deny a petition filed by the Ford Motor Company in an effort to set aside part of a Labor Board order which directed the automobile manufacturer to reinstate 23 discharged employees. The order also directed the company to cease alleged interference with employees' collective bargaining right under the Wagner Labor Act.

The Ford Company asked the Supreme Court last Dec. 31 to review a decision by the Sixth Federal Circuit Court holding the Company responsible for a riot at the River Rouge plant on May 26, 1937.

Solicitor-General Francis Biddle said today in the Government's reply that the appeal should be denied because the Labor Board's findings "concerning the circumstances surrounding the assaults on May 26 are clearly sufficient to support the conclusion that those assaults constituted interference and coercion."

Mr. Biddle said the Board found that the riot resulted when a group of from 50 to 70 persons attempted to distribute United Automobile Workers leaflets near the River Rouge plant and were forcibly prevented by Ford employees.

The Government's brief said that the Ford Company now contended it was not responsible for the "assaults" while previously it had "alleged that the assaults constituted lawful resistance by it to trespass and were committed by it in self-defense."

Instruction Given In Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—"The example of France shows a growing need for a course studying Americanism to counteract the influence of foreign propaganda," said H. M. Roland, Superintendent of Schools, in an informal interview on the teaching of Americanism in the New Hanover County schools.

Four years ago in Lille, France, said Mr. Roland, a group of pacifist teachers passed a declaration stating: "Slavery is more desirable than war, and the German Army is no greater danger than the French Army."

"When the R. O. T. C. was established in Wilmington, we discovered that the same element was actively teaching that type of pacifism to our young people in our universities, colleges, and other schools," he said. "To counteract this influence, the New Hanover County School Board joined with the American Legion and other interested civic groups to develop a course in Americanism for every child in New Hanover County schools."

A democracy has everything to gain, and nothing to lose, by teaching the true facts of history through real American teachers, Mr. Roland said. "In our schools the idea of the American way of life is sold to the pupils by bringing out the many advantages we have in a country where liberty and equality still exist, with full information in current events, history, geography, literature, and other fields. When a child learns that practically all scientific and cultural progress has been made at periods in the world when freedom existed, he can see more clearly the effects of dictatorships."

Disk Music Library In San Jose Unique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A collection of the finest music in the world is found in the priceless library of recordings owned by LeRoy V. Brant, Director of the Institute of Music in this city.

It would require 13 days to play every record in the Brant library, and because some of these records can never be duplicated they are handled with the greatest care.

There are records, for example, of Richard Wagner's music conducted by Siegfried Wagner. Music of the Flonzaley Quartet can never be heard again after the records are worn out. The earliest music in his library was written by Palestrina.

In the Brant home at Martin Avenue an entire room is devoted to the library. Besides the records there are photographs of the world's greatest composers.

U. S. Radio Man Banned For Fascist Riot Story

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Permission for Winston Burdett, Belgrade representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to radiocast to the United States from Yugoslav radio stations has been temporarily suspended, the network said yesterday, pending investigation by the Yugoslav Government of a story he radiocast Sunday stating there were serious riots in Milan and Turin.

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'Jim Smith' Enters the Army And Gets a Pleasant Surprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A week or so ago Jim Smith was busy selling electric refrigerators in Gary. Today he is one of thousands who have donned khaki and gone into training in the new defense program.

Since his experience is more or less typical of that of the great numbers of drafted men and volunteers up and down the land, let's hear what he has to say about the last two weeks.

With a big cheerful grin, Jim (that isn't his real name) says, "I'm in the Army now." There's no question that he likes his country's army.

Everybody had warned Jim about stiff cots and meals of beans, beans. To his surprise, he found the beds at the reception station in the Fort good and the meals appetizing.

"Maybe it's the hard work that makes the meals taste good," a friend suggested.

Learned Merit Counts

Jim took up the challenge. He listed menus, described the efficient service and the abundance of the fare. No, he was sure it wasn't just drilling that accounted for his satisfaction.

He probably wouldn't be so enthusiastic about the fare if he didn't have respect for the way camp is run. He was struck with the democratic system.

"Merit counts out here," he said. "They don't care who you know, or who your parents are. They give you tests and rate you by what you show you can do."

They asked Jim in what branch of the service he wanted to go. He thought he ought to leave that to the officers in charge and said something to that effect.

"You'll really help the Army if you express your preference," said the officer examining him.

Jim remembered his boyhood training in a military school. This would fit him for the infantry. Of course, infantry isn't a romantic branch of the service, but it would save the Army's time, perhaps, if he entered the branch in which he had already learned fundamentals. He registered his preference accordingly.

Given Choice Assignment

Next day he was given an Army intelligence test. Jim found it extremely interesting, and put his best efforts into it. He didn't get his papers back with a grade, as he had expected from old school habits, but the next day something happened that made him think he had done well on his examination.

Assignments to a permanent camp for the year's training were being made. Orders were brief and to the point. Jim Smith heard his own name called.

"Smith, Fort ——, Coast Artillery."

Whew-w-w! Coast Artillery. Now there was a service in which one could really learn something. Swell. Jim beamed as he hurried out to get an Army haircut so he wouldn't look too new when he arrived at the next camp, 200 miles away. He had already made enough mistakes to give away his inexperience. Saluted an officer in the barracks, and blushed like a school girl when the officer, not much older than himself, said, "Son, you don't have to salute in barracks." But he'd learn soon.

Not So Rough, After All

Anyway, his companions knew no more about the whole thing than he did.

He found himself living with an interesting cross-section of the population. At first it seemed a rough and tumble crowd, but in a few days he found many were not as rough as they seemed. One lad, noticing Jim studying his Bible and other religious books, gave him an approving glance.

"Glad to see you're a Christian," he said. "I'm a Lutheran."

In private life they might never have found such a point of contact, thought Jim. He had other experiences similar to that one in his short week at the reception center. Some acquaintances got to seem like real friends.

Just seven days after his arrival there, he got into a train with other soldiers for a distant camp.

"Well, only 51 weeks more," he remarked as the cheerful group marched out of the gates of the Fort. "It'll be an interesting 51 weeks, I bet."

Accord Stressed In Base Compacts

NEW YORK (AP)—Three British colonial officials en route to London for conferences on naval and airbases to be leased to the United States said Jan. 28 that "hemisphere defense" was the single idea in relations with this country.

The officials, Sir Hubert Young, Governor-General of Trinidad; Sir Lennox P. O'Reilly, member of the Trinidad Executive Council, and Sir Gordon Lethem, Governor of Antigua and other Leeward Islands, were among nine passengers aboard Pan American Airways' Atlantic clipper when it took off for Lisbon, Portugal.

Sir Hubert said "we welcome the United States naval and air base" and denied "there was any difficulty" concerning its site.

Trinidad officials, he said, merely were afraid that the site originally selected might disturb the life of the section in which it was to be established and suggested another one.

"When the United States Government declined the site no more was said about it and work was begun on the original site," he added.

Dickstein Bill Would Let Persecuted Into Alaska

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Colonization of Alaska by refugees from foreign persecution is proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D), of New York, of the House immigration Committee.

The bill would lump the unused immigration quotas of all countries for the past six years and make them available for such colonists.

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Women Assume Prominent Roles in Jackson Heights Activity

Clubs Aid City's Constructive Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Jan. 30—That the feminine side of Jackson Heights keeps the fires of community activity burning brightly is evidenced here, it is held, by the constructive programs of such organizations as the local College Women's Club, the League of Women Voters, the Southern Society, and the local Parent-Teachers' associations.

Among the achievements of individual women the Playground Christmas Party given recently under the supervision of Mrs. Kathleen Pearson Will, director of the playground at the local clubhouse, was recalled. Meanwhile, the Salon Players, offshoot of still another women's organization, the Salon of Seven Arts, has scheduled the production of "Ah, Wilderness" as the second of four plays to be put on this winter.

On Saturday, Dec. 21, the Salon Players presented "Her Master's Voice," as the first of the play series. A percentage of this series will go toward the British-American Field Service Fund. John Loveton and Richard Woodmire were scheduled for directing "Ah, Wilderness."

Women of the community, anxious to improve spare hours in friendly study and association, have co-operated in forming these clubs whose names denote something of their special bent. After a brief interlude during the Christmas holidays, the component groups began meeting again in varied endeavors.

Mrs. Kathleen Pearson Will
Director of Clubhouse Playground and children

The College Women's Club gave a benefit party yesterday for the British War Relief Society, and recently heard Miss Mabel Stegner, Home Economics Consultant, talk on recipes and cooking. The club's drama group and literature group has likewise been active, hearing respectively about theater and movie make-up, and about the merits of current books.

The Jackson Heights League of Women Voters began its 1941 season with a general meeting on foreign affairs, at which Mrs. C. Burnett Mahon, chairman of the Department of Foreign Policy of the New York City League, discussed the United States "good neighbor" policy. Children of the first year classes at Public School 149 entertained a recent meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association of that school with dances, including the Dance of the Dolls and the Animal Dance from their Christmas program.

In these days of world stress and strain, the activities of forward-looking women's clubs are appreciated by housewives and working women, and the association and study entailed are seen as serving to strengthen community morale and as adding to the appreciation of values which world conquerors today seek to destroy. Club leaders hold that women can assist valiantly in upholding and mending the fabric of civilization which world-shaking events have threatened to tear down.

Career Near Home

In the ranks of the busy women of Jackson Heights is Mrs. Will, who stands out beyond being director of the local playground as a foremost example of a wife who was able to launch a useful career close to home in Jackson Heights. Her career happened to be the business of being a "mother" to the neighborhood.

Besides the clubhouse playground activities, she daily takes under her wing children whose parents need to go to town shopping or who are absent on business or emergency. Mrs. Will, who has a daughter of her own, pioneered in this "day-care" service in 1929, and did so creditable a job that child experts from the metropolitan area have directed their attention to her work.

The playground is a figurative beehive where as many as 60 children daily gather during the summer months to play and learn. In winter the children number 45 to 50, some of them of pre-kindergarten age.

Corps of Assistants

Six teachers and two maids assist Mrs. Will in this work, and in the summer two station wagons and a sedan are required to bring the children to school. One of the teachers is a French woman, and it is an entrancing experience to hear the children singing French songs taught them at the playground.

The Christmas party is a general get-together each year, with presents for the youngsters, recitations by eager little voices, and a good time for all. This year's party saw 184 children and parents in attendance.

Besides running the clubhouse playground and maintaining a summer camp for children, Mrs. Will, who is a Cornell graduate, has provided a family environment in her home for children with special problems whose parents are away. Her services, offered at the start because of need and because she enjoyed working with children, have developed into a full-fledged profession.

Speed's Flying Service

View of Manhattan From Outskirts of Jackson Heights

'I Pledge Allegiance' Picture Wins Camp Fire Girls' Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Florence Jacoves, of 22-55 Eighty-ninth Street, has her ideas today why people are proud to say, "I'm an American." Because she expressed these ideas cleverly by word and picture, she won first prize in the Camp Fire Girls' National Photography Contest.

Florence's snapshot showed a group of children engaged in a very earnest saluting of the American flag. She called her picture "I Pledge Allegiance," and she sent along a brief explanatory essay, as the judges directed.

Her picture received the blue ribbon on Jan. 16 at the opening of a three-day photography salon at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, a feature of the biennial conference of executives of the Camp Fire Girls organization. Since that date, Florence has been enjoying the bronze statuette and silver plaque she received and the prize scholarship giving her $100 worth of free tuition at the School of Modern Photography.

The judges especially liked Florence's picture for its "sparkle" and because it effectively carried out the theme of the show, which was why Camp Fire Girls are glad to be living in America. Florence explained her camera picture with these words:

"I think this scene signifies our peace and freedom," she wrote. "The little boys as well as the girls are in play clothes, and not in uniform, as many unfortunate five-year-old boys of dictator countries are. . . . There are no men in uniform about to compel them to salute their country's flag or to stop them from doing so. It explains why so many people are proud to say 'I'm an American living in the great United States.'"

New Flushing Meadows Park Offers Skating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Jan. 30—The New York World's Fair exists only in snapshot, souvenir and memory for local residents today, but they have already begun to taste the pleasures of the park that is to be built on the fairground.

Two recreations may now be had at the new Flushing Meadow Park—ice skating and roller skating at the New York City building—and these sports have been playing to capacity crowds since the rinks were recently opened. This, however, park authorities said, is only a hint of what is to come.

Under the Park Department's present plan, the work of building the park will begin early this year and will be completed in 1943. Sections will be opened to the public as finished. An outlay of $4,000,000 will be required to turn the fairground into a park with its 1,220 acres of land and water features. When the job is done, the Borough of Queens will have a recreation area one and one half times the size of Central Park, and it will represent one sixth of the total acreage of parks in Queens.

In making the park, the buildings in the northern section of the fairground are first being removed. Here will be the major recreation area of about 70 acres, the largest of its kind in the city. It will include a full-size football field, a one-quarter mile running track, three other football fields, 13 baseball diamonds, 40 handball courts, 50 tennis courts and provision for rugby, soccer, hockey and cricket.

Other park areas will have smaller play sections, while a six-mile bicycle path is planned. Meadow Lake and Willow Lake will accommodate thousands of ice skaters, there will be five miles of bridle paths and a pony track for youngsters. In addition, and of great interest to lovers of the out-of-doors, the planners have set aside 33 acres bordering Meadow Lake as a picnic area.

With all these benefits in the way of recreation awaiting the citizens of Jackson Heights and the Borough of Queens, it is no wonder that they were not too deeply grieved when the New York World's Fair finally closed its doors.

Adult Education Choice Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Many residents of this community, firm believers in adult education programs, are today reading with relish the rich schedule of extension courses to be offered by Queens College in February—a schedule ranging from folk dancing to home-making and from Spanish to engineering mathematics.

The spring schedule of courses, announced by Prof. Harry Kurz, Chairman of the Queens College Extension Committee, is available to all residents of the Borough of Queens, and many persons in Jackson Heights are expected to make use of the opportunities available.

The courses, grouped in series, would seem to satisfy almost any adult interest, whether one wished to increase his appreciation of the creative arts or study further in his chosen profession. One group of studies revolves about the interpretation of national and international events in terms of America's position in a world at war; the relationship of defense to the average citizens is here stressed.

To meet the needs of business and commercial workers, classes in business, accounting practices, and economics are offered, as well as courses in effective writing and vocal expression. Courses in sociology treat of the problems of the home, youth, and community organizations, while the "arts" courses give instruction in fashion design, water color techniques, social dancing, music appreciation.

For those wishing to advance their knowledge of their own line of work, classes in mathematics for engineers are given, while the language group includes Spanish, Italian, German, French and English.

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Jackson Heights—Vivid Proof That City Living Can Be Beautiful and Graceful

Long Island Suburb Boasts Many Gardens

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Jan. 30—This Long Island community of 75,000 persons today presents visible proof, in stone and mortar, trees and grounds, that a subdivision of a great city can grow rapidly and beautifully.

From 1920 to 1930, Jackson Heights showed one of the largest population increases of any community in the United States. Yet in those years and since, it has won a national reputation for its "garden apartments" — possibly the most gracious development of apartment living that architects have produced.

Jackson Heights is a subdivision of New York with a country atmosphere. It is next door to the heart of Manhattan, five miles from Grand Central Terminal. It is today a full-fledged community, replete with a smart shopping district, schools, clubs, playgrounds, private homes—and, equally vital, a community consciousness. It is also plentifully supplied with communication threads to the canyons of the metropolis where so many of its citizens find employment.

Farm Land Not So Long Ago

All this development, and a quantity of other history, has been crowded into three brief decades, those since 1909. In that year, the 325 acres opposite midtown Manhattan, composing the site where Jackson Heights stands, were farm land. In place of stores and stations, buildings and barber shops, there were carriage houses and corn cribs, barns and beehives, wellsweeps, and wheat fields.

Six families owned the six houses on the tract and operated the land, among them the Leverich family, which had lived in what was once Newtown since 1662; another was the Barclay family, for whom Barclay Street in lower Manhattan was said to have been named. Thrifty truck-farmers also lived in the vicinity, using irrigation and intensive farming to grow two crops a year.

Brown Brothers

A Jackson Heights Backyard

"Garden apartments" in the rapidly growing New York community.

In the early 1900's, the tempo of Manhattan had not yet crossed the East River, and the six families journeyed to New York, when they did travel, by trolley, train or carriage, and ferry. Some spent most of the winter season in town. The bridges and tubes had yet to be built; the East River was still too broad a jump for commuters.

Manhattan Goes Afield

Manhattan, however, was beginning to bulge out in all directions, and 1909 became an eventful date in that push, for the first link between the Borough of Queens and Manhattan — the Queensboro Bridge—was completed that year. This was the forerunner of other bridges under the water—the Long Island Railroad tubes and the dual subway system, which went through eight years later. The final link to Manhattan was completed last November, when the Queens Midtown Tunnel was opened to automobile traffic.

Even as the weaving of these transportation strands began, Manhattan workers and builders saw —and acted on—the possibilities lying in the broad unused acres lying beyond the East River. Building in Queens began at a rapid pace.

There were those, however, who also perceived that these virgin acres need not be jerry-built nor haphazardly filled with unplanned streets and dwellings. Among the first to visualize a suburban community which should have trees and gardens and light and air for its dwellers' enjoyment was the Queensboro Corporation. It was this organization which brought the term "garden apartments" first to fruition in the United States.

Visualizing the bright future ahead for the borough, the organization acquired land and began to survey and build streets and sidewalks, lay sewers and bring in electricity and water. The 100 acres owned by the Barclay family was bought, as well as other tracts, and the name Jackson Heights was given to the whole enterprise, honoring an old and distinguished family which lived in the region.

Apartments Worth $50,000,000

The transformation moved rapidly ahead, until the 325 original acres had been laid out into approximately 100 city blocks. Where the six farmhouses on six farms in 1909 had a total value of about $15,000, today the apartments, private homes and business structures in Jackson Heights have a value considerably in excess of $50,000,000. The Queensboro Corporation owns or manages approximately 2,500 apartments in the community, and in recent years other apartments and private homes have been built as the community has enlarged.

The residential area thus produced has attracted foreign and domestic housing commissions, which have come to see what they consider one of the United States' outstanding "garden apartment" areas. They have come to see apartments of this type which occupy whole city blocks, with spacious courts on the off-street side of the buildings, running down the centers of the blocks, courts which are composed of landscaped gardens, lawns and trees.

City planners prize such buildings, praising them for combining the atmosphere of a rural environment with city advantages. The open spaces and serrated buildings provide sunshine and air for each apartment, a design which has been reproduced in many model communities across the face of America and on other continents.

The story of the "garden apartment," however, is by no means the full story of Jackson Heights. A community is more than its buildings, and the type of persons, the caliber of its schools, the devotion of its churches, the interest of its clubs—these all contribute to its reputation.

The people of Jackson Heights help to make it a highly livable community, local residents declare. They disclose that a big proportion of its people once lived in the smaller cities and towns of upstate New York, of the Southwest, the West, the North, and the South. They came eventually to the "big city," sought a pleasant suburb, and replanted there their native traits, their regard for religion, liking for community organizations, their bent for the extra-curricular activities of athletics and lodges.

Among them are to be found business men and architects, Army and Navy officers, airline pilots, school principals, and teachers, those in civil service and many others who have sought a congenial home atmosphere.

A Big Grist of Clubs

There are in the community more than 30 local clubs and organizations furnishing social intercourse and recreational facilities. Among them are numbered the Salon of Seven Arts, a women's club of varied activities; a host of garden clubs, the Jackson Heights branch of the New York League of Women Voters, political clubs, the College Women's Club, the Adult Bible Class, the Parent-Teachers Association; and for the athletes and not-so-athletic, a Squash, an Archers, and a Badminton Club.

The garden clubs have found especial usefulness, and fun, in the care of the gardens which belong to certain of the apartments. Other such gardens are maintained by the Queensboro Corporation. Some of the first gardens of Jackson Heights, it is recalled, were devoted to the raising of produce when the United States entered the first World War. Rows and rows of vegetables went into the battle of food, winning for the urban soil-tillers a deserved honorable mention.

The public school system serving the community and building the future citizens of Jackson Heights is well maintained, being part of New York City's system. In addition to three public schools of the grammar school type, there are private schools and a high school.

Really City by Itself

Local residents are happy to name other reasons why this community is really a city by itself. They point to a local newspaper, the Jackson Heights News, which will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this winter. In early days it had a makeup of four pages and no advertising; but today, on the verge of its Silver Jubilee, it is a magazine-like publication appearing every two weeks.

Incidentally, Jackson Heights boasts two interesting "firsts" in America's technical advance. The first automatic elevators in the Nation, it is said, were installed in apartment houses in the community, and helped to bring into vogue the six-story apartment dwelling. The Queensboro Corporation is further declared to have sponsored the first commercial broadcast in the United States; the records of the National Broadcasting Company showing that talks on housing conditions in Jackson Heights were given locally by this concern over Station WEAF in 1922.

To carry the thousands of commuters who daily trek to the offices and stores of Manhattan, a number of transportation lines are needed. The community is served by the Interborough Rapid Transit and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which in Queens are elevated lines, and by the Queens division of the Eighth Avenue subway. The Fifth Avenue buses also run from Jackson Heights to the heart of Manhattan's shopping district. The December, 1940, opening of the new Sixth Avenue subway in Manhattan, marking the final link in the City's Independent Subway System planned back in 1921 at a total cost of between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000, made a greater area of central New York City available to residents of Jackson Heights. The biggest event in increased transportation facilities, however, was the completion of the Queens Midtown Tunnel, linking Queens Boulevard in that borough with Thirty-fourth Street in Manhattan. Autoists now say they can get from Jackson Heights to Grand Central Terminal in 15 minutes, thus equalling the subway express running time.

Threading Among Wide Activity

It is a far cry from 1941 to 1909, when the population of the area was the six families living on the six farms. In 1920 the population had grown to 3,000; in 1930 the United States census showed 45,000, or an increase of 1,400 per cent in the 10 years intervening. The population of the Jackson Heights postal area is now approximately 75,000.

These 75,000 persons make up one of the many thousand units of the United States. Their daily activities, as reported in the Jackson Heights News and the Jackson Heights Herald, are in the democratic pattern. The headlines of a recent edition tell of such events as "Concert Tonight at the Clubhouse," "Red Cross Assistance Class Starts," "Parent Teachers Association of School 149 to Meet," "Third Monday Club to Give Two-Act Musical Comedy," "Community Lodge Installs New Officers," and "Long Island Squash Rackets Tourney Starts."

Threaded among these activities one finds also reports of war relief benefits held, Red Cross collections made, bundles packed for Britain, and sox knitted for civilian sufferers overseas—indications that this community, even as thousands of others, is awake to the events and needs beyond its own doorstep.

Jackson Heights rounds out its activities with a number of facilities for athletics. Golf is available, and the spacious grounds of the local Tennis Club have recently been host to the Eastern Clay Courts tournament, in which Frank Parker was crowned as champion last July. A local clubhouse maintains other facilities for recreation, including the care of children from pre-kindergarten age upwards.

With winter temperatures freezing ponds and lakes on Long Island, residents of Jackson Heights look to their clothes closets and storerooms for their skates and to the network of Long Island parkways for the routes to winter sports close at hand. Winter or summer, they say, it is possible to find the ingredients for pleasant and progressive living in this "garden community."

George U. Harvey
President of the Borough of Queens

Reapportionment Sought by Alliance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Jan. 30—The determination of Queens County, of which this community is a part, to obtain the reapportionment of New York State to give it adjusted representation in Congress and the State Legislature was reiterated here in a letter dispatched to Albany by the North Shore Civic Alliance.

Copies of the letter, which was signed by W. D. Radford, Executive Secretary of the Alliance, were sent early in January to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Joe R. Hanley, State Senate majority leader; Oswald D. Heck, Assembly majority leader, and John J. Bennett, Attorney General.

"The people of Queens County have been robbed of their constitutional rights in the matter of reapportionment for the last 14 years," the letter said in part, "and we believe that the session of the New York State Legislature should hold all new legislation in abeyance until the State of New York is reapportioned."

Charm of Jackson Heights Kept by Long Range Planning

By George U. Harvey
President of the Borough of Queens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—From foreign land to a thriving residential and business community without the loss of rural charm—this is the saga of Queens' progress. Jackson Heights today stands as a typical example of this transition. Cities throughout the Nation might well benefit from communities such as this one, where long range planning has made possible the preservation of rustic beauty, despite the hurried building activity usually accompanied by a migrating population and real estate boom.

The country-like atmosphere of Jackson Heights is a tribute to the foresight of developers who realized that such greed only dooms the permanent residential requirements of a community. For in this section, like many others in Queens, one may return from the hot and noisy streets of New York's business districts to the quiet, lawn bordered and tree lined streets of country-like neighborhoods.

Like all rapidly growing cities, land becomes more valuable and more densely populated. Queens has been no exception. With building space at a premium, large apartment house builders and industrial concerns have cast longing eyes at this last of New York City's residential frontiers. In a few cases, clustered multiple dwellings have been built wall against wall. Chromium trimmings and fancy entrances have attempted to compete with green lawns, flower beds and sunlight.

It is encouraging to note, however, that this type of shortsighted planning has been held to a minimum, and Queens continues to be the Country's fastest growing community without loss of suburban residential charm.

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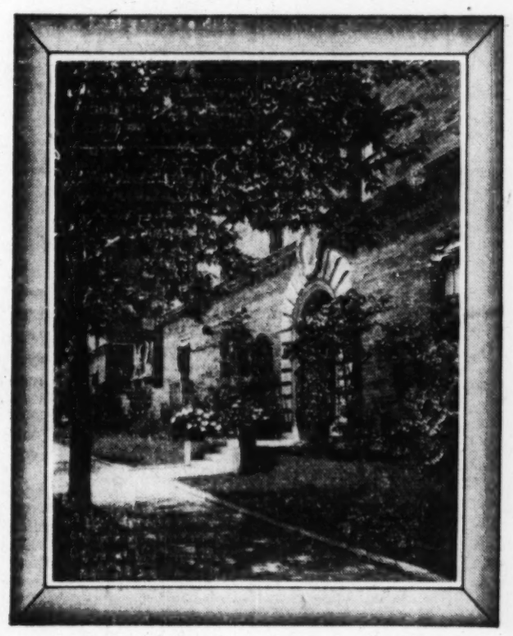

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The Home Forum

Highgate Archway—And Beyond

IF ANYONE IS to blame for this essay, it is Mr. Thomas Burke. I take no responsibility myself in the matter. Because, quite lately, it happened that I read an excerpt from Mr. Burke's "City of Encounters," in which he has written: "You may stand on Highgate Archway at night, and look down into the vast valley of the city, into a darkness so profound that it seems not darkness but a sleeping creature, and in that vision of living darkness you may think that you have seen London; and you have not."

"May stand on Highgate Archway—" I should think one may. Again and again I have done it, both by night and day; stood there, looking down over the city I had just left and thinking happily forward to the adventure which was to come. I can feel myself standing there, waiting for the tram, fastening my coat collar closer on account of the blowing fog. For I went every Sunday to tea with Captain Robert and his wife, Jane; and I went once during the week, too, if only I could invent an adequate excuse.

* * *

I would have come, of course, in the "tube"—from Leicester Square, we will say. Down, down, deep under ground in what the English persist in calling a "lift" as illogically as Americans who cling to the term "elevator." Then through endless reaches of passages, rounded overhead like the burrowings of moles. I was fortunate, in later days, if I could escape the moving stairway which is, according to my own view, one of the least felicitous of American innovations appropriated by the English. But, at last, the right level, the right platform, the quietly gliding train—and a third-class carriage, usually. I used to count off the familiar stations on my fingers: Tottenham Court Road, Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town, South Kentish Town, Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Highgate. At all stations identical bookstalls flanked with newspapers and gaudily colored magazines; at all stations, identical advertisements of theaters and cinemas, motor cars and sweets. In spite of myself, I would reread them each time. The journey did not really take long, though I was always impatient to arrive. And it was agreeable enough traveling, quiet and comfortable and never crowded. I remember once that Captain Robert told me how outrageously crowded the "tube" could be during the evening rush hour; how sometimes one had to look a long while before finding a seat. And I smiled, remembering the New York subway, realizing Captain Robert's unawareness.

* * *

Once again at street level, I would watch the tram draw up outside the Tube station. Single-file, in that orderly procedure so patiently endured by crowds in London and Paris, I stepped in and paid my tuppence fare; the tram pushed up the hill, then, passing the spot where the youthful Dick Whittington heard the sound of Bow Bells calling him back to be Lord Mayor of London. In no time now, we would be moving slowly, jerkily, between those endless ranks of semi-detached villas. Brick, gabled, with no variations at all as to coarse lace curtains, or prim front gardens or the style of fence which shut them in. And yet Captain Robert's was different, though I don't know that I could have explained why. I might have found it, embedded firmly in the center of a long anonymous row, in my sleep; I did frequently find it by instinct in rain or fog.

If the weather was fine, of course we had tea in the garden which sounds, perhaps, somewhat grander a ceremony than it really was. No elegant greensward, no shining pond or adjacent river with ducks and swans, no butler bearing a loaded tray. Only Jane to come swiftly down the little brick path between the scanty rose bushes, carrying the silver teapot covered with its mammoth "cosy" and, with whatever else, a heaping plate of scones. Flat and firm, pale and distinctly leathery, the scones were somehow fascinating in their baffling consistency. They were Jane's pride. For was she not of the clan Urquhart and rejoicing in the fact? I would have eaten the scones even if I had not liked them; but, mercifully, I did like them. In winter or when it rained, we had a sort of high tea indoors; and sometimes there was fish pie. But it is the scones that I remember. They have become an indispensable part of the Highgate setting.

* * *

Captain Robert was my father's cousin, most lovable figure of a long line of Scottish sea-captains. I admired him at the outset. No one could help that. A great stalwart, handsome creature, with the carriage of one accustomed to command. A serious man and deeply religious in that simple, earnest, child-like way that the Scotch manifest so naturally; and yet he had a fine twinkle in his dark eyes. Once I had turned up unexpectedly from America and walked unannounced into their little house in Highgate, one Sunday, in time for tea. Jane was brimful of her scattering of impertinent questions. Why was I there? Why hadn't I let them know? And she threw back her tawny head and laughed when I, who was young in those days and hardly pressed with important affairs, retorted that I had come on business. As indeed I had. There was this time no twinkle in Captain Robert's eye. "Business, of course," he said in complete, in comforting sincerity. "And why not, Jane? Why not?"

Once I caught him in the garden, dressed in white ducks with a wide sash of Roman stripes about his waist. He would have run off in embarrassment to change if I had not prevented him. Those clothes became him superbly. Lying back in his chair of teak-wood and wicker, with long folding rests for his legs, he was in the gayest of moods. He told me of adventures during the Boer War when the P. and O. liner which he commanded was requisitioned by the government to transport troops to South Africa. He told me stories of India, too, but more of them related to the sea. That chair of teak-wood and wicker he gave, later on, to my father; and seeing that, or else the little brass lamp which belonged centuries ago in an Indian temple, I still remember some of those tall tales from Captain Robert's store. The very breath of the sea was about him always. When, occasionally, he went away for a holiday from his daily task concerned with shipping in the harbor of Southampton, he always remarked that he was in need "of a good blow."

* * *

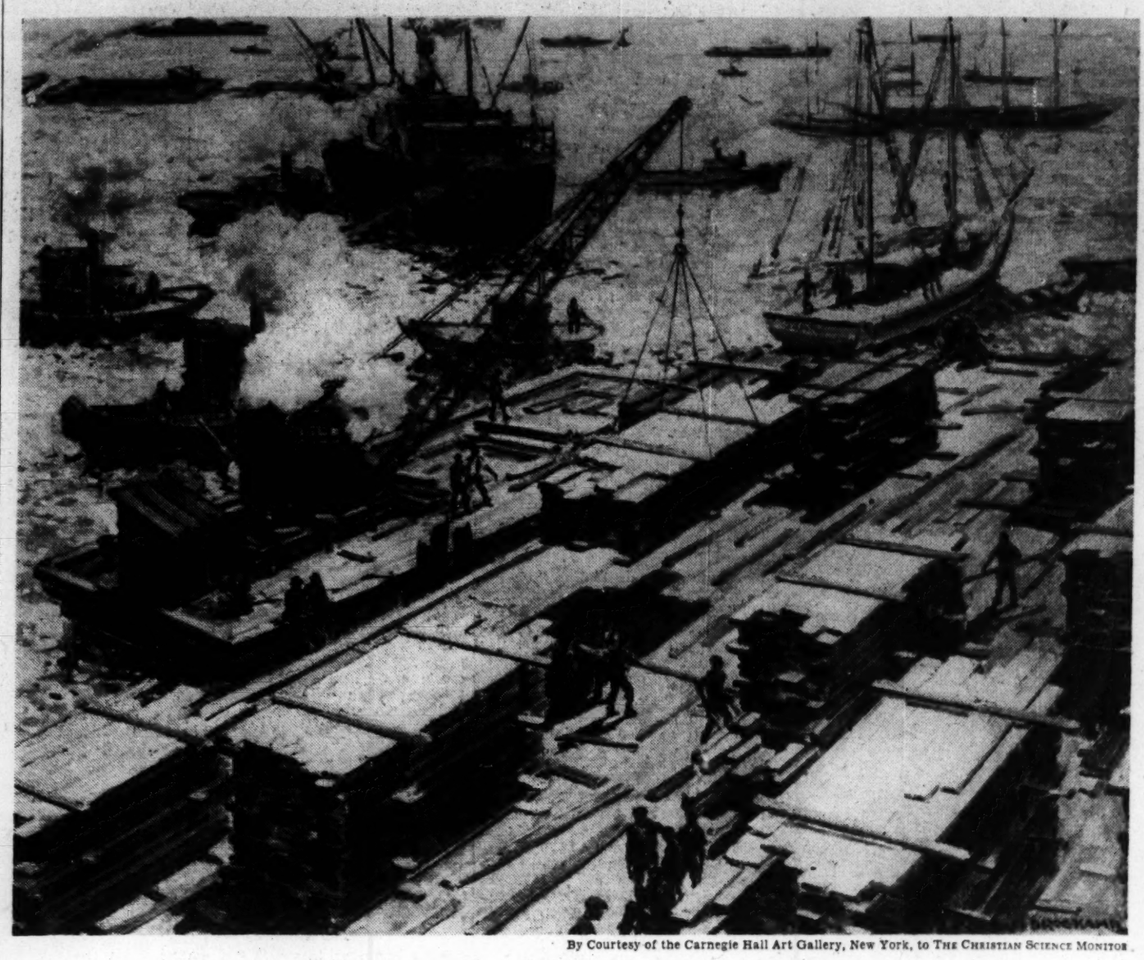
In the summer of 1914, I sought out Captain Robert not only on Sundays, but as often as the impulse seized me. I felt he could answer my questions, and at first he did, he who was supposed to be "in the know," to be in possession of certain naval secrets. The war could not last, he assured me at first. He would give it six weeks. He was still unperturbed, even confident. But, little by little, his attitude sobered. Well, give it three months then; or six perhaps. But no more. Such a war simply could not be financed for longer. Then there came a time when we talked no longer of limits to the conflict. Captain Robert was too busy with his responsibilities, too intent upon the expert form of service which he could render as an inspector of ships at Southampton. When it was over, King George V offered him a knighthood; but Captain Robert declined.

If he were here today, what would he think? I am afraid I can imagine too vividly the troubled look which would come into those kind eyes. It was a plausible, straightforward world which he had known. The sea had been his profession. He understood it; he strode the bridge and gave orders without fear of insubordination; or else he lay in his teakwood chair under the southern stars engulfed in the beauty and the quiet. And he left his world just as it was beginning to shift disturbingly beneath him. That small, homely house in Highgate. I hope it is still there. But, even if it isn't, I can still think of it, still cling to the happy memories which for me it includes.

* * *

Highgate Archway. Probably Mr. Thomas Burke was right: that, standing there, a person may imagine that he has seen London and yet he has not. But Mr. Burke could not know what his mere mention of Highgate Archway would do for me. That I could instantly hear the clang of the tram-bells, smell the hot acridness of the petrol fumes, feel myself elbowing my way through the idling Sunday-afternoon crowd—but all with a great surge of joy within me because I was on my way to Captain Robert and Jane and the scones.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of the Carnegie Hall Art Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WATER FRONT": *A Painting by Charles Drogkamp*

CHARLES DROGKAMP attracts attention to his talents in "Water Front," which has been exhibited recently in New York. His picture represents a busy scene and Mr. Drogkamp has set forth the substance in a graphic and nicely co-ordinated manner. Looking down upon the water front from above, he portrays it at an angle, or in perspective. All the action takes place on a diagonal series of parallels. In this respect, we are reminded of Japanese prints. Occupying a little more than half the area of the entire composition, the diagonal piles of lumber are adroitly arranged to make an unusually interesting pattern.

The artist has traveled several times to the islands of the Caribbean and he has made paintings of the sea during his travels.

A Great American Oceanographer

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY was thickset and elderly; the curls which had once been brown were now quite white on his massive head, but his colour was as fresh and his eyes as clear as when, at nineteen, he had been a midshipman on the Brandywine which was conveying the aged General Lafayette back to France, after his last triumphal tour through the Republic whose destiny had been so dear to him. . . .

When Commodore Maury came to V. M. I., he had already been recognized as the greatest oceanographer of the world. Besides his Wind and Current Chart, his volume of astronomical observations was the first to issue from an American observatory and immediately placed that observatory on a par with the best institutions of the kind in Europe. His volume on navigation had been one of the most important books to appear in a decade and the first nautical work of science written by an American naval officer. He had been responsible for an assembly of the maritime nations in a conference at Brussels (1853), the first conference of the kind in the history of man. He had written fourscore books. He had been the forerunner of our Naval Academy and founded our Weather Bureau. His researches with the deep-sea sounding apparatus of John Mercer Brooke—another Virginian—had made possible the laying of the first Atlantic cable. . . .

Maury's text books were only a minor incident in a life crowded with achievement. His Manual of Geography and his Physical Geography were entirely unlike the conventional text books of the day. Original in their approach to their subject, engagingly readable in their treatment of it, they led the reader from country to country, by land and by sea, vividly presenting the different peoples of the earth, their homes and industries, and showing with simplicity and earnest impressiveness the physical laws of the universe which determined these characteristics and industries. . . .

Today every ship, from a fishing boat to the largest liner, minimizes its hazards by following lanes in the sea whose existence were first understood and charted by Maury. —From "Virginia: the New Dominion," by Agnes Rothery. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Company

Winter brings the snow,
And peace to the plow.
The titmouse tilts
On the locust bough.

Winter brings calm
And the empty tree;
But at my door
There's a chickadee.

Winter brings the stars
So close they sing.
The sun flashes red
On the cardinal's wing!

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Decisive Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS OFTENTIMES find themselves confronted with situations which call for important decisions, decisions which will obviate the necessity of retracing steps. Many people, who sincerely desire to do right, may not always know what to do under trying circumstances. The Bible shows that through spiritual enlightenment individuals are enabled to think rightly, to judge correctly, and to arrive at decisions which are sound. Moses was divinely instructed to say to the people of Israel (Deuteronomy 5:32), "Ye shall observe to do therefore as the Lord your God hath commanded you: ye shall not turn aside to the right hand or to the left."

The first requisite in yielding obedience to the law of God, through which we gain the ability to judge truly and make correct decisions, is the constant desire to do right. We are always willing to serve one whom we truly love, and through love for God, good, we cultivate the unceasing desire to be and do good. In reference to true prayer, Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1), "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." This true desire or prayer results in spiritual enlightenment, whereby one's judgment may be found to be decisive and reliable.

That which perverts our judgment and causes us to err is sin. Christian Science shows that sin is mortal illusion, without intelligence, pleasure, power, or influence. False desire—carnal, selfish, blind—is sin, and it constitutes the erroneous concepts of the physical senses. Desire that is prayer is expressed in ceaseless honesty, sincerity, and spirituality, counteracting the false impulses or desires of dishonesty, hypocrisy, and materiality.

Spiritual man knows no sin because he has no consciousness separate from God, divine Mind, by whom he is wholly governed. As we affirm these truths of being, we shall find carnal desires losing their hold in our consciousness, and our desire will be, more and more, for spiritually mental improvement and regeneration. In this way the basis of obedience—true desire—will be established, and our thoughts will be open to God's guidance.

The distinction between God's guidance and false suggestion is unerringly accomplished by spiritual sense. God is Spirit, and His faculties are spiritual. Spiritual sense is reliable, true, exact, and unerring. Christian Science makes it clear that right judgment is attained through the exercise of this sense.

Divine Love does not cause human beings to err, nor does God's law result in discord of any kind. The Psalmist said (Psalms 128:1), "Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord; that walketh in his ways." We are blessed and benefited in the proportion that we heed the voice of unerring wisdom, all-knowing Mind. To obey divine guidance, then, means that our judgment will be rightly decisive. It means that we shall be led aright in every circumstance. When confronted with perplexing problems, would it not be well to consider what Jesus would have done under similar conditions, and endeavor to emulate his reliance on God? Judgment based on divine Principle can be safely relied upon. Referring to her own experience, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 133), "In the midst of depressing care and labor I turn constantly to divine Love for guidance, and find rest."

Christian Science teaches that God bestows wisdom and guidance impartially upon all of His children. It reveals to each one his divine birthright. It leads thought away from matter and evil and teaches men how to think constructively and spiritually, proving that they need no longer be victims of uncertainty, doubt, and misjudgment. Since God is the only Mind, man, the perfect idea of Mind, reflects immutable intelligence. As we realize this truth about real being, and deny human belief in a fallible, mortal selfhood apart from God, we begin to reflect Him, in wisdom and spiritual power.

One cannot expect to express true judgment while believing in two opposite powers—good and evil. Christian Science corrects this error in human thought by revealing the fact that good is real, while evil is impotent and unreal. One should not tacitly or otherwise admit that there is a real influence which can mesmerize his thinking, warp his judgment, or prevent his making decisions. Rather should one realize the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, divine Principle, and the consequent perfection of immortal man as His reflection. Spiritual awareness of the truth destroys human belief in evil, and evil is seen for what it is—nothing—a false claim, powerless and unreal.

Obedience to the teachings of Christian Science enables one to prove that mortal mind is impotent to betray him into faulty thinking, judgment, and action. Neither ignorance nor malevolence has the power or intelligence to prevent true spiritual thinking. And we may claim our birthright of dominion, of ability to think spiritually, unerringly, and constructively, now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Entscheidendes Urteil

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE STERBLICHEN GERATEN oft in Lagen, in denen sie wichtige Entscheidungen treffen müssen, Entscheidungen, die verhüten sollen, daß einmal unternommene Schritte rückgängig gemacht werden müssen. Viele Leute, die das aufrichtige Verlangen haben, recht zu tun, mögen nicht immer wissen, was sie unter schwierigen Umständen tun sollen. Die Bibel zeigt, daß die Menschen durch geistige Erleuchtung recht denken, richtig urteilen und gesunde Entscheidungen treffen können. Mose wurde göttlich angewiesen, zu dem Volk Israel zu sagen (5. Mose 5, 32): „So habt nun acht, daß ihr tut, wie euch der Herr, euer Gott, geboten hat, und weicht nicht, weder zur Rechten noch zur Linken".

Das erste Erfordernis zur Befolgung des Gesetzes Gottes, wodurch wir die Fähigkeit gewinnen, wahrhaft zu urteilen und rechte Entscheidungen zu treffen, ist das beständige Verlangen, recht zu tun. Wir sind immer willens, jemand zu dienen, den wir wahrhaft lieben, und durch Liebe zu Gott, dem Guten, pflegen wir das beständige Verlangen, gut zu sein und Gutes zu tun. Hinsichtlich des wahren Gebets schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 1): „Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlust kann uns daraus erwachsen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie gemodelt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen". Dieses wahre Verlangen oder Gebet hat geistige Erleuchtung zur Folge, wodurch unser Urteil entscheidend und zuverlässig erfunden wird.

Was unser Urteil verdreht und uns irren läßt, ist Sünde. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß Sünde eine sterbliche Trugvorstellung ohne Intelligenz, Freude, Macht oder Einfluß ist. Fleischliches, selbstisches, blindes falsches Verlangen ist Sünde, und es bildet die irrigen Begriffe der körperlichen Sinne. Das Verlangen, das Gebet ist, kommt in immerwährender Ehrlichkeit, Aufrichtigkeit und Geistigkeit zum Ausdruck und wirkt den falschen Antrieben oder Wünschen der Unehrlichkeit, der Heuchelei und der Materialität entgegen.

Der geistige Mensch kennt keine Sünde, weil sein Bewußtsein nicht von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt getrennt ist, von dem er ganz regiert wird. Wenn wir diese Wahrheiten des Seins bejahen, finden wir, daß fleischliche Wünsche ihren Halt in unserem Bewußtsein verlieren, und wir werden immer mehr Verlangen nach geistig mentaler Vervollkommnung und Erneuerung haben. In dieser Weise entsteht die Grundlage des Gehorsams, des wahren Verlangens, und unsere Gedanken werden für Gottes Führung empfänglich.

Die Unterscheidung zwischen Gottes Führung und falscher Einflüsterung wird durch den geistigen Sinn unfehlbar vollbracht. Gott ist der Geist, und Seine Fähigkeiten sind geistig. Der geistige Sinn ist zuverlässig, wahr, genau und unfehlbar. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß rechtes Urteil durch den Gebrauch dieses Sinnes erlangt wird.

Die göttliche Liebe läßt die Menschen nicht irren, noch führt Gottes Gesetz zu Disharmonie irgend welcher Art. Der Psalmist sagte (Ps. 128, 1): „Wohl dem, der den Herrn fürchtet und auf seinen Wegen geht!" Wir werden in dem Verhältnis gesegnet und gefördert, wie wir auf die Stimme der unfehlbaren Weisheit, des allwissenden Gemüts, achten. Der göttlichen Führung gehorchen bedeutet also, daß unser Urteil für das Rechte entscheiden wird, daß wir in jeder Lage recht geführt werden. Wenn sich uns verwirrende Probleme darbieten, ist es gut zu überlegen, was Jesus unter ähnlichen Umständen getan hätte, und sich zu bemühen, seinem Verlaß auf Gott nachzueifern? Auf ein Urteil, das auf das göttliche Prinzip gegründet ist, kann man sich sicher verlassen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt mit Bezug auf ihre eigene Erfahrung (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 133): „Inmitten niederdrückender Sorge und Arbeit bitte ich beständig die göttliche Liebe um Führung und finde Ruhe".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott allen Seinen Kindern unparteeisch Weisheit schenkt und sie führt. Sie enthüllt jedem sein göttliches Geburtsrecht. Sie lenkt das Denken von der Materie und dem Bösen weg und lehrt die Menschen aufbauend und geistig denken, indem sie ihnen beweist, daß sie nicht mehr Opfer der Ungewißheit, des Zweifels und falschen Urteils zu sein brauchen. Da Gott das einzige Gemüt ist, spiegelt der Mensch, die vollkommene Idee des Gemüts, unwandelbare Intelligenz wider. Wenn wir uns diese Wahrheit über das wirkliche Sein vergegenwärtigen und den menschlichen Glauben an ein von Gott getrenntes irrendes sterbliches Selbst verneinen, beginnen wir Ihn in Weisheit und geistiger Kraft wiederzuspiegeln.

Man kann nicht erwarten, wahres Urteil auszudrücken, solange man an zwei entgegengesetzte Mächte—Gut und Böse—glaubt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft berichtigt diesen Irrtum im menschlichen Denken durch Enthüllung der Tatsache, daß das Gute wirklich, das Böse dagegen machtlos und unwirklich ist. Wir sollten nicht stillschweigend oder sonstwie zugeben, daß es einen wirklichen Einfluß gibt, der unser Denken mesmerisieren, unser Urteil beeinflussen oder uns hindern kann, Entscheidungen zu treffen. Vielmehr sollten wir uns die Allmacht, die Allwissenheit und die Allgegenwart Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, und die daraus folgende Vollkommenheit des unsterblichen Menschen als Seiner Widerspiegelung vergegenwärtigen. Das geistige Bewußtsein der Wahrheit zerstört den menschlichen Glauben an das Böse, und dieses wird als das gesehen, was es ist—nichts—ein machtloser und unwirklicher falscher Anspruch.

Gehorsam gegen die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft befähigt uns zu beweisen, daß das sterbliche Gemüt uns nicht zu falschem Denken, falschem Urteil und falschem Handeln verführen kann. Weder Unwissenheit noch Bosheit hat die Kraft oder die Intelligenz, wahres geistiges Denken zu verhindern. Und wir können unser Geburtsrecht der Herrschaft, der Fähigkeit, geistig, unfehlbar und aufbauend zu denken, jetzt beanspruchen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941

House May Ask Why Army Cost Soared in N. E.

Committee is curious as to exceeding of estimates at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee may demand tomorrow an explanation from army construction chiefs why costs at Massachusetts army cantonments have exceeded early estimates.

Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, a member of the Committee, said today he undoubtedly would seek an explanation when officers of the Quartermaster Construction Corps appear before the Committee Friday.

The construction of both Camp Edwards and Fort Devens will be discussed, he indicated. At later conferences of Committee members with army officers, Mr. Smith may seek to determine why underground facflities and better air attack shelters have not been provided at new air bases being constructed or planned in New England, notably at Chicopee, Mass., Westover Field, the Army's northeastern air base; Manchester, N. H., and Bangor, Maine.

Last year, Mr. Smith and two other Committee members reported, after visiting New England, that there was a woeful lack of protection against air attacks at Harbor defense posts, and several House members from that area have sought an explanation for lack of underground facilities at new air bases.

Their inquiries have been renewed especially in view of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's recent testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that an enemy force might obtain bases in Newfoundland or northern Canada "which would expose all New England coasts to air attacks."

Discussing the possibility of attack if England fell, Secretary Stimson added that while there probably were not any planes capable of crossing the Atlantic, dropping their bomb loads and returning to a European base, "there are many bases short of the full width of the Atlantic."

In connection with Mr. Smith's inquiry into army camp costs, Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan recently told the House Fort Devens estimates originally were $12,474,000, but would cost $25,000,000; the Camp Edwards' estimate, $10,815,000 but would cost $29,000,000.

He contended construction work should be turned over to the Corps of Engineers, declaring "it is the engineers and architects job. The sooner we learn this the sooner we are going to eliminate a great deal of inefficiency, including waste and extravagance."

Underwood Strike Is Continuing

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company employees voted last night to continue a walkout at the typewriter plant after hearing the concern's proposals for settlement of a dispute over wage increases.

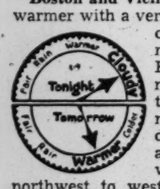
The company proposed a survey of wages in other Hartford industrial establishments be the basis for any agreement.

Employees had petitioned the factory management for a flat 10-cent-an-hour raise.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer with a very light snowfall, clearing Friday morning; fair Friday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight about 17 degrees; moderate southerly winds shifting to northwest to west and becoming fresh at times early Friday morning.



Maine: Cloudy, light snow tonight and Friday morning, clearing Friday afternoon; somewhat warmer in the west and south portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light snow tonight, clearing Friday morning, warmer tonight; colder higher elevations Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, intermittent very light snow, warmer tonight, clearing Friday morning.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island: Light northerly winds becoming moderate southeasterly tonight and shifting to fresh west to northwest Friday; weather cloudy tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Variable winds becoming fresh southwest over extreme north portion, moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west winds over central portion and moderate west over extreme south portion; weather fair and cloudy over north portion tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	4	4	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	20	24	New York	12	10
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	24	23
Kansas City	36	34	Philadelphia	15	12
Los Angeles	54	53	St. Louis	35	30
Miami	49	47	San Francisco	51	45
Minneapolis	25	25	Washington	24	23

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 30.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:12 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 1:39 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:36 p. m.

Rare Fauna

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

Dall's Sheep Studied

Top—Dall's sheep, named for a Bostonian who explored Alaska in the 1870's. An expedition from the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia has completed an expedition to the Fairbanks region, studying and collecting the sheep there.

Center—Route taken by the expedition and its general region of exploration.

Bottom: R. R. M. Carpenter, trustee of the Academy and leader of the group.

Dall's Sheep Study Is Made By Expedition

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Flying north to Fairbanks, Alaska, and thence into the mountainous wastes where Cody Creek joins the Wood River, an expedition from the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia has studied and collected the rare Dall's sheep. These sheep were named for William Healey Dall, explorer and Bostonian representative of the United States Government to Alaska back in the 1870s.

Headed by R. R. M. Carpenter, trustee of the Academy, the group went by boat from Seattle to Ketchikan, chartered a plane to Juneau and caught another for Fairbanks, arriving there early last fall. Accompanying Mr. Carpenter was Mrs. Carpenter, Ernest Miller and Harold T. Green, Curator of Exhibits at the Academy who was to study the terrain, foliage and other details of the home of the Dall Sheep, or "Silver Ram" as Ernest Thompson Seton has called him.

According to Mr. Green, base camp was established where the Cody Creek joins the Wood River, at a point on the edge of timber line. "Near by, on dizzy cliffs and long steep slopes where gravity exerts its mightiest to dash anything loose down hundreds of feet, the Dall's sheep enjoy an almost unmolested existence," he said.

"Amid the rugged, snow-capped peaks are steep slopes with patches of Dryas, a plant greatly favored by the sheep as food. On these tilted pastures are found bands of rams or ewes, feeding and sleeping in the eerie stillness of the mountain heights.

"Often the banks of the small streams feeding the Wood River cut through salt and sheep come to lick at these places. Passing up the rocky stream beds is trying work, as the boulders are smooth as glass from algae, which despite, the icy coldness of the streams, covers every rock.

"The thundering of an avalanche or snow slide not infrequently breaks the solemn quiet of the nights, and adds more boulders to the streams.

"Geologically, these mountains are quite young. From their depths come occasional signs of the fact they are still growing, in the form of local earthquakes."

Budget Saving Chief Aim For Change in Fiscal Year

This is the first of three articles discussing advantages and problems arising from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to start Massachusetts' fiscal year on July 1, instead of Dec. 1, so as to provide more efficient control of State expenditures.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Massachusetts housewife operating her household on a budgetary system similar to that on which the State's $80,000,000 annual public business is run would soon find control over expenditure sadly deficient and her allowance being exhausted long before the end of her budgetary period.

To correct this State situation, brought about by the fact that the Legislature adopts the current year's budget six months after the State departments start spending, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in his inaugural message, urged shifting the start of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1. The result would be that the Legislature would approve the budget in advance of the fiscal year instead of six months after it began.

That Massachusetts has been able to operate fairly well under the present system is perhaps a tribute to the efforts of the State Commission on Administration and Finance to maintain control of early year expenditures and to the co-operation of State Department heads.

But fiscal experts believe the fiscal year change would result in greater efficiency, even as it would in respect to the smaller expenditures of the housewife.

Few Others Follow Suit

Today Massachusetts' State Government is one of only a half dozen throughout the United States which operate upon such a basis. The other 42 states have fiscal years starting sufficiently late in the year to allow legislative passage of a budget to force state departments to operate practically a full year under a current expenditure limit.

Massachusetts' fiscal year begins on Dec. 1, a month before the Legislature, which adopts the gubernatorial budget, actually convenes. Thus state spending starts even before the Legislature gathers. In addition, possibly what is more important with the state now operating under a biennial legislative system and a biennial budget, the incoming Governor, after a November election, must, within three weeks after the Legislature convenes in January, submit his budget for the ensuing biennial period.

Of course, a gubernatorial candidate should be sufficiently informed on state finance and affairs to be able to submit such a program with the help of the Budget Commissioner within the required time. Yet the period does not afford an incoming Governor time for really considered deliberation to institute real economies.

First Estimate Cut

Governor Saltonstall, the first Chief Executive under the biennial legislative system, pleaded insufficient time early in 1939 when he was forced to submit the State's first biennial budget within three weeks of his inaugural. The result was that he proposed a $190,000,000 expenditure program which he and the Legislature later cut to approximately $173,000,000, including $19,000,000 distributed to the cities and towns.

While the size of the original budget proposals might have been instrumental in large municipal economies because of the accompanying fear of a gigantic State Tax on cities and towns to finance the budget deficit, yet such a result does not make the present state budget system any more desirable.

Rather the existing lack of full year control over departmental spending is responsible annually for $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 being spent needlessly, according to Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Mr. MacDonald was a member of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which unanimously recommended the fiscal year change.

Such a change would allow the Governor and the Legislature sufficient time to push through a budget for the ensuing fiscal year before the start of the new year's actual spending operation. Thus full year control over the departmental expenditures would be instituted.

The Special Commission made exhaustive studies of state functions, including the budget, taxation, personnel, and other subjects and submitted 16 separate reports to the Legislature.

Several Adopted

Already under Governor Saltonstall several of the Commission's recommendations have been carried out.

As proposed by the Commission, an accrual system of accounting has been installed so that at any given time the condition of the State's financial picture may be ascertained. Previously, such information was almost impossible to attain prior to the year's end, with the result that little financial control had been exercised despite the presence of agencies designed to administer such control. Even now, however, much remains to be done to render the accrual system 100 per cent efficient, because some major State officials have not taken kindly to it.

Meanwhile, the Governor is seeking to put into effect another Commission recommendation—establishment of an allotment system under which department heads will submit quarterly estimates of their anticipated expenditures prior to each three-month budget period. The allotments will be subject to administrative approval and expected to result in firmer control over expenditures.

But an allotment system cannot be operated properly unless the current budget is fully operative for the entire current fiscal year.

Of course, under the present biennial budget system the allotment plan will work well during the second year of the biennium because the entire expenditure program will be established in the middle of the first year. But in the initial six months of the first year the allotment system will be practically inoperative under the present fiscal year system.

Mobilize for Defense, Plea to American Women

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Representative Margaret C. Smith (R), of Maine, believes that women should be "mobilized" for defense.

Remarking that their duties would be "not so much shouldering guns, driving tanks, or wearing uniforms as in education, recreation, and community service," she said "it is believed the same constant, dependable service that women give in their homes can be turned to the larger circle of communities and mobilized for defense."

Mrs. Smith said she understood Harry Hopkins, personal adviser of the President, was in Britain to bring back suggestions on how British women were aiding their nation's efforts.

The Congresswoman also said Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, had assured her he would consider appointing a woman to a special civilian board of five on education, recreation, and community service.

Mrs. Smith said Army officials had discussed liquor and vice, adding that communities where the Army has no jurisdiction, although a camp is to be located near by, "might require legislation."

"But the women of the communities can start now to clean up," she said.

Mrs. Smith also proposed exempting from the draft all married men living with their wives.

She said that although the present law defers married men with dependents, various draft boards have interpreted the act in different ways, some taking married men whose wives have jobs.

The proposal, Mrs. Smith said, was necessary to preserve the nucleus of the home so long as there is no actual war need.

Similar views on the draft have been expressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Three State Departments Appear in Lawrence Probe

Representatives of three State Departments visited the city of Lawrence today to resume a State investigation of charges of maladministration concerning the Lawrence city government.

Immediately involved is the administration of the Lawrence Soldiers' Relief Department. At a conference today concerning the department were Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the State Division of Civil Service, who originally started the investigation after receipt of charges of job selling; Daniel A. Murphy and William Killion, State Detectives; and Edward Perkins, Lawrence agent of the State Division of Aid and Pensions.

The State is particularly interested in the Lawrence situation, because the Commonwealth finances are affected by mal-administration in this particular department. The State bears a portion of the cost of assisting veterans of military service.

Among those persons to be questioned, it is understood, are several doctors, whose certificates recipients must have to obtain Soldiers Relief.

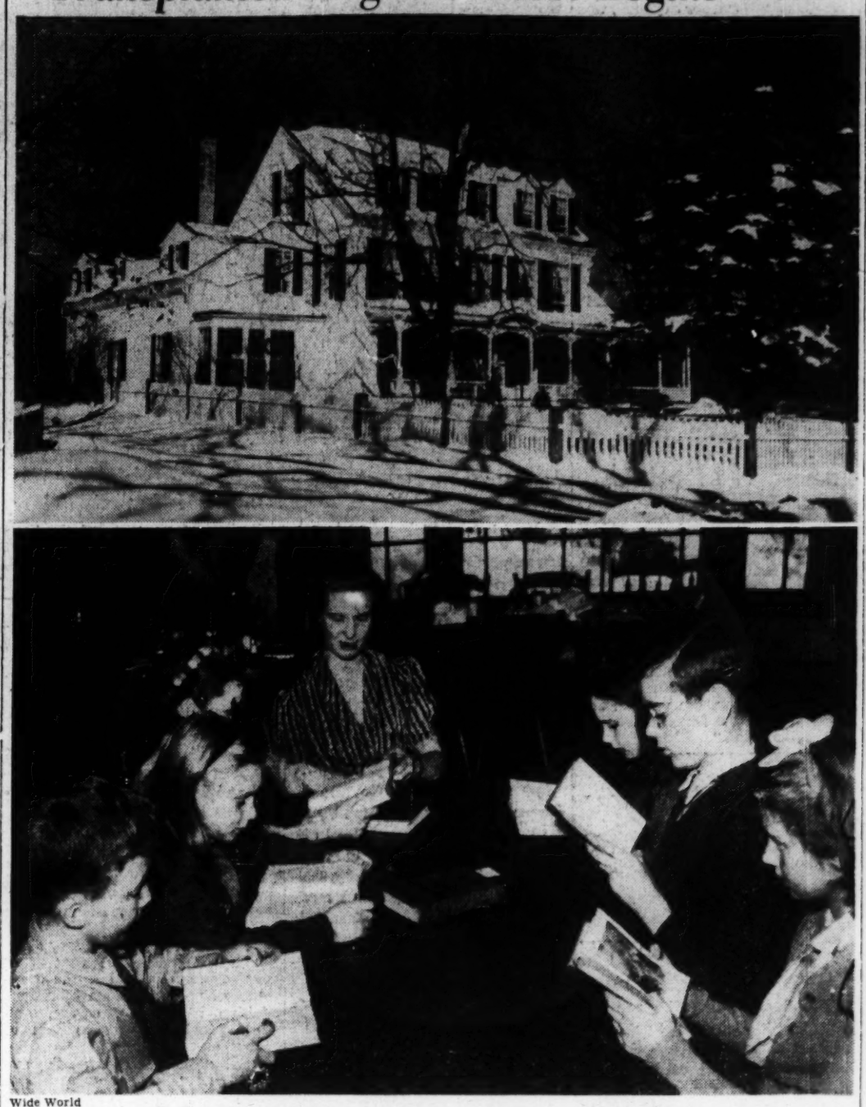
It is assumed that the results of the Soldiers Relief investigation will be turned over to Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, who already has stepped into Essex County to take over prosecution of cases involving charges of job selling.

Poll Tax for Women Is Proposed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—Legislation applying poll taxes to women as well as men went before the Maine Legislature today.

The bill, introduced by Representative Peter Mills, (R) of Farmington, by request, would reduce the present tax of $3 paid by men to $2 for both men and women.

Transplanted English School Begins Work



Wide World

Kent, England, Pupils Resume Studies at Stow, Mass.

A group of English children and their headmistress—first group in the "transplanting" of an entire school from Kent, England—arrived at Stow recently from Canada, establishing themselves at the old Whitney homestead, where the students will reside and continue their schooling. More children and teachers are expected to follow from England, making the enterprise a unique one. The American Unitarian Association placed the 139-acre farm, with pastures, woodland, and two 200-year-old houses, at the disposal of the F. Matthias Alexander Trust Fund School of Kent, England, with the result that the present occupation of the estate has come about. Upper is a picture showing the main building of the school which quarters the English children and their teacher. Lower: A classroom scene at the old Whitney homestead with newly arrived English children resuming their studies in America. Miss E. A. M. Goldie, at the head of the table, is the teacher of the group which came from the F. Matthias School of Kent, England.

Danish Ships Proposed For Use in Pacific

Danish vessels, which have been tied up in American ports since last April, may soon return to active service as a result of negotiations now underway in Washington, it was learned in Boston shipping circles today.

It is believed that 37 Danish ships are now being held at American ports where they rave been since Denmark came under German control last year. Three of these vessels are tied up at Boston.

A plan, understood to be satisfactory to all concerned, calling for operation of the Danish fleet in the Pacific under control of American interests is now under consideration, shipping men said.

Negotiations are said to be the result of an attempt by United States government officials to arrange with British authorities for the taking over by American ships of Oriental or trans-Pacific trade routes now being served by British or British-controlled ships.

The effect of such a plan would be to release British ships now on these routes for use in the vital trans-Atlantic lines where additional tonnage is urgently needed, it was pointed out. The Danish ships would fit into the plan by replacing American ships moved to the Pacific.

If carried out the Danish vessels would be available to handle the heavy flow of raw material into the United States needed for national defense work.

British guarantee of free movement of Danish ships is called for in the proposal. Following the seizure of Denmark by Germany last April, the British government let it be known that all Danish vessels not voluntarily turned over to British control would be looked upon as enemy ships and would be subject to seizure.

The Danish vessels in Boston are the modern freighters Rita Maersk and Herta Maersk, both tied up at Battery Wharf, and the tanker Emma Maersk, tied up at East Boston.

Fall River School Plea Is Dismissed

Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Supreme Judicial Court dismissed a petition today brought to compel Mayor Alexander C. Murray of Fall River to approve a transportation contract awarded by the local School Committee to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company.

The Mayor refused to approve the contract on grounds that $3,000 could be saved by the City by awarding the contract to another concern whose bid was lower than the railway. The School Committee overruled the Mayor's objection and the issue was taken by the railway to the high court for final settlement.

American Boys Born in France Find U. S. Beautiful Place to Be

Evidence that German troops ransacked houses of Parisian residents immediately after the occupation of the French capital last year was given here today by two American youths, whose Parisian home was the object of Nazi vandalism.

When Sedgwick Minot and his brother, Jerome, tell you they have just come from Occupied France they are as matter of fact about it as though they had said, "We've just come from New York."

But there's nothing matter-of-fact about the experiences of these two boys who caught the first glimpse of the land of their citizenship on the afternoon of Dec. 31 when they came into New York harbor aboard the S. S. Siboney of the American Export Lines.

Sons of American parents living in Paris, Sedgwick and Jerome had never visited the United States until last month. Now living with an aunt in Boston, where they will be joined later by their parents and sister, they are agreed that America is a "beautiful" place to be.

Refugees Were First Problem

The Minot family life was little changed during the early months of the war, relates the older boy, who acts as spokesman for the pair. Sedgwick joined the Defense Passive, which, he says, was very poorly organized and most inefficient when the air raids came. Later, when the first tide of refugees poured into Paris from Northern France and Flanders, Sedgwick and his mother offered their services taxiing the stricken people from railroad stations to hospitals and other places of refuge.

It wasn't until the German army was literally outside the gates of Paris that residents of the City realized the seriousness of the situation. "We kept hearing reports that the French Army was stiffening," Sedgwick tells you.

"On June 13, just a day before the Germans came, we were ordered by police and firemen to leave our home in suburban Rueil, and we took to the road with thousands and thousands of other refugees," the boy explains.

Sedgwick and his mother started by auto for the coast, where the family had a summer home at Noirmoutier, while sister Jane drove 70 miles into the country to pick up Jerome, who was studying with a tutor.

It required two and a half days over jammed roads to cover the distance of about 300 miles, Sedgwick said.

"The trip was frightful," he added. "Planes were flying constantly over our heads and we could hear the roar of battle only 15 or 20 miles to the north. When we arrived at Noirmoutier we had but a liter of petrol left."

While at their island home, where they were joined by the rest of the family, the Minots saw Nazi planes flying out to bomb the Lancastria. The waters around the island were so oily and so filled with wreckage of the liner that bathing was unthinkable, the boys declared.

After the occupation of Northern France had been accomplished, the family was permitted to return to Paris, where they found their home had been ransacked by Nazi troops who had been occupying it.

Sister's Dresses Slashed

"My sister had cartoons making fun of Hitler," Sedgwick said, "and every one of her dresses was found slashed to threads. It took us five days to clean up the filth left by the Germans."

The children made the return trip by bicycle, and at one stage were pursued by German foot policemen for failing to follow the Nazi edict that bicycles should proceed over the roads only in single file. They would have been heavily fined, Cedgwick said, if they had been caught.

While in their Paris home, the Minots were thrilled by an RAF night raid on the German-occupied airdrome at Villacoubly, which lasted two hours. Several miles from their home, it was watched with comparative safety.

Food supplies are low in Occupied France, Sedgwick reported, but there is little likelihood of famine before another winter. If the war continues through another year, the shortage will be acute, he believes. He added that it would be folly for the United States to send food into the country, as it would be confiscated for the German Army.

Sedgwick said he felt the riot of students on Nov. 11, when their attempt to march to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was blocked by Nazi police, was an indication of the underlying resentment against German rule.

Old Ironsides Hero Has Scion in Navy

Stanley H. Crosby of Orleans, Mass., direct descendant of Joshua Crosby, reported to have fired the shot which won the battle between the Guerriere and the Constitution in the War of 1812 for the United States, today enlisted in the United States Navy at the Federal Building in Boston.

The young man, who is 24, weighs 218 pounds, and is 6 feet 3½ inches tall, was sworn in by Lieut. Carroll H. Taecker, U. S. N., officer in charge.

According to history books, Joshua Crosby, the boy's ancestor, commanded a quarterdeck gun on the Constitution. During the battle he fired a shot which smashed a barrel of molasses on the deck of the Guerriere, rendering the deck so sticky and slippery it was impossible to maintain a foothold and man the ropes of the vessel, seriously handicapping the ship.

Boston Census Shows Gains In Suburban Areas

Central districts of city lose; final figures show trend away from former business sections.

The flight of business and population from the Hub's central areas with consequent blight of older sections—a process of "decentralization" which is viewed with increasing concern by real estate, business, and civic interests—was graphically illustrated today with release of final Federal census figures for Boston's 22 wards.

The figures showed population gains for newer, outlying residential sections of Boston, but losses so huge in older sections as to cause a net decline in the city's population of 10,372.

Twelve of the city's 22 wards lost population. Largest numerical decline was in downtown Ward 3, where the total of 66,219 counted in 1930 was reduced to 53,211—a loss of about one fifth. To this long-time trend, some competent observers attribute much of the loss of business to areas such as Scollay Square, which used to be a leading shopping center, and the Market District.

Loss in Charlestown

Charlestown showed, in terms of percentage, an equal loss with the 1930 total of 31,663 having been cut to 25,587—a loss of one-fifth. This section, which used to be a fashionable residential section and the home of many old families, is largely occupied by low-income wage-earners today, and the Federal Government's low-cost housing project there is one effort to rescue the section from becoming a slum.

A similar story is told by the figures for East Boston, Ward 6 of South Boston, Wards 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester.

Ward 4 of the Back Bay also showed a downward trend, with the 1930 total of 31,010 having been cut to 30,834.

Outstanding gains were chalked up by Allston, Brighton, West Roxbury, Roslindale and the Ward 5 section of the Back Bay, which includes the Fenway apartment house area.

Ward 21 Booms

The fastest growing area was the Ward 21 section of Allston and Brighton, which includes part of the Fenway district, which added nearly 5,000 persons, to reach a 1940 total of 34,635, a gain of about 16 per cent. Ward 5 of the Back Bay showed the second greatest gain, with an increase of 3,240, to reach a new total of 33,811.

The Ward 15 section of Dorchester had the most stable population of any district in the City, with federal figures showing a drop of only three persons, to bring the new total to 27,726.

Ward one, East Boston, remains the largest ward in the City with 59,663 persons, although it shows a drop of about 1,800 from the 1930 figure. Next largest ward is Ward 14 in Dorchester, which shows a decline of about 1,700, to bring a new total of 54,291. Third largest section is the downtown Ward 3.

The following tables give the figures to show just what has happened to the wards during the depression decade:

Increases

Ward	1930	1940
5	30,571	33,811
7	32,482	33,206
12	36,123	37,626
16	31,329	32,891
17	30,099	32,373
18	41,152	43,251
19	27,421	28,403
20	31,540	34,599
21	29,752	34,635
22	30,987	32,846

Decreases

Ward	1930	1940
1	61,454	59,663
2	31,663	25,587
3	66,219	53,211
4	31,010	30,834
6	34,689	31,127
8	31,934	29,774
9	30,362	29,342
10	29,694	27,056
11	30,034	29,959
13	29,019	28,605
14	55,914	54,291
15	27,729	27,726

The total population for the City for 1940 is shown to be 770,816, as compared with 781,188 in 1930.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture on "Our Mexican Neighbors," with natural color illustrations, by Miss Christine M. Ayers, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Annual President's Birthday Ball for the benefit of the Warm Springs Foundation and other organizations. Floor show, military pageant, and "The Great Waltz" will be featured. At the Boston Garden, 7:15 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Auguste Renoir" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Huntington Tube May Open Feb. 16

The Huntington Avenue subway is now scheduled to be opened about Sunday, Feb. 16, officials of the Boston Transit Department said today. This date, however, has not been positively set, and observers were reminded that previously Jan. 1, and then Feb. 1, had been given as probable dates of opening. Delays have arisen in the final steps of the construction, such as installing the granite entrance-ways and the electric wiring.

Capacity of New England Yards Told in Senate Ship Debate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Senate heard yesterday a vigorous debate over New England's capacity to provide more shipyards and labor to meet naval expansion needs.

Senator Millard D. Tydings (D) of Maryland declared the Appropriations Committee had been informed that no more labor was available in New England to build more ships and that there was no shipyard north of the mouth of the Delaware River not occupied by existing contracts.

However, before the Senate approved legislation, authorizing construction of 400 smaller vessels at a cost of $400,000,000 for coastwise use chiefly as minesweepers, torpedo boats, and submarine chasers, Senator Tydings conceded that the reported labor shortage in New England yards affected large yards building big ships.

While the Senate heard of shipyard shortages, Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts introduced a bill to authorize expenditure of $31,000,000 for expanding the South Boston drydock facilities.

Extension of Repair Facilities

Mr. Bates declared his proposal would furnish employment for 20,000 workers at an annual pay roll estimated by naval officials as $35,000,000.

Mr. Bates, who obtained approval of renovation of the present drydock, for which $3,500,000 has been appropriated and the Navy is seeking another $6,180,000 at this session, declared naval expansion made it mandatory for additional repair facilities to be available.

He said Navy surveys of the South Boston drydock area showed his expansion proposal, including a $10,000,000 battleship drydock, and $5,000,000 cruiser drydock, was feasible.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts had assured him, Mr. Bates said, that State-owned land would be turned over to the Federal Government for the project.

[Governor Saltonstall declared yesterday that Massachusetts would be co-operative in any Federal project to enhance facilities of the Port of Boston. He said that he hoped that if the question of transferring land to the Federal Government came up, it would arise during the current session of the Legislature so that he could submit the subject to the House and Senate.]

400 Ships to Be Built

The Senate discussion was started by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island who objected to a remark in the Senate Naval Committee's report on the bill authorizing 400 small vessels. Senator Green said it indicated a large proportion of small ship construction, vessels under 170 feet, would be built in the Great Lakes area. He demanded that the naval policy embrace "letting contracts to the best qualified builders."

In reply to Senator Tydings, both Senator Green and Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine declared they knew of New England yards capable of building such vessels. Senator Brewster remarked:

"For 300 years New England has been building wooden vessels, and two thirds of the ships authorized will be of wood."

U. S. Airport in Windsor Locks Means Boom for Conn. Town

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30—Decision to locate a huge Army airport at Windsor Locks, 10 or 12 miles north of Hartford, may bring the biggest boom in history to the little river town. More than a third of the area of the Town will go to the Government. The population of Windsor Locks may be increased by half as much again.

Quick action by the General Assembly last week, on the recommendation of Gov. Robert A. Hurley, cleared the way for the airport. Lawyers are now searching titles for condemnation proceedings. Within two weeks, Public Works Commissioner George L. Burke promises the State will have the property ready for lease to the authorities at Washington. The Army is already at work, surveying the flat tobacco fields and planning for construction of hangars and barracks. Fifty families who now live in houses on the land are packing up to move.

Two thousand acres, overlapping into the Towns of Suffield and East Granby, are involved in the airport plans.

Windsor Locks' New Day

What the airport will mean to Windsor Locks as a community no one in that town is sure. Merchants envisage prosperous days. The police anticipate traffic congestion, if not possible breaches of the peace. Assessors look at the listings on the grand list which will disappear when the State takes title to the land. School men wonder how many officers will bring their families to Windsor Locks and send their children to the public schools.

The little town is certain only of one thing, that big changes are going to be made. Windsor Locks, a name that once meant river traffic, canals and barges, may become synonymous with military aviation. The level, sandy fields where fast fighting planes can take off and land at their high speeds will supercede in importance the old canal and the water power that were the original reasons for Windsor Locks' existence.

Connecticut Legislation

January inauguration of the President has slowed up the business of the Connecticut General Assembly. Notorious for its slow starts, the Assembly this year is farther behind than usual. Democratic leaders from the Governor down took time out for the inauguration ceremonies and the legislative preliminaries suffered. When the Legislators came back home, their attention was taken up immediately by the Windsor Locks airport condemnation bill. This week they are making up for lost time. A flood of proposed legislation is pouring onto the desks of the House and Senate clerks.

Among the first bills introduced was that hardy perennial, a race-track betting bill. It has never been adopted in Connecticut.

Other legislation, already before the Assembly, or on the way will include:

Reducing automobile license fees and abolishing the compulsory inspection of motor vehicles; extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to include more employees; giving the State Liquor Commission more authority to pass on the qualifications of applicants for licenses to sell liquor; amending or repealing the birth-control statute of the State; establishing a State Bureau of Identification in the Department of State Police; increasing the funds for old-age assistance, which, officials declare, have become inadequate.

Hartford Houses Ready

First units in Nelton Court and Dutch Point Colony, Hartford's low-cost housing developments, are about ready for occupancy. Several thousand persons have visited a model apartment at Dutch Point, outfitted under the guidance of home economics teachers to show what can be done in low cost furnishing.

The Southern New England Telephone Company has announced a construction program for 1941 totalling $9,350,000.

Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, manufacturers of automatic numbering devices, announced plans for an addition to cost $200,000.

Fast Contractors Win Army Praise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Army commended today 38 contractors whose work on important military construction was reported on or ahead of schedule.

Fifty-nine others were similarly praised earlier this month by Col. Brehon B. Somerville, chief of the Quartermaster's Construction Division. Some of those in the latest list already have completed their contracts at training camps, air fields, arsenals, and other military posts.

Among places at which work was being done and those commended were: Fort Williams, Maine—Joseph E. Bennett, Boston; Fort Ruckman, Mass.—W. L. Richies, of Somerville, Mass.

Mayor Glynn Asks For Particulars

Matthew A. Glynn, Mayor of New Bedford, today replied to the charge of 11 New Bedford citizens that he had failed to file a true account of his campaign expenditures, by filing a motion for particulars with regard to the accusation against him.

The New Bedford voters have challenged the accuracy of the Mayor's accounting by a petition asking that his election be set aside. Mayor Glynn is represented by the new Boston law firm of Dever & Proctor, being the partnership of former Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and Edward O. Proctor.

Submarine Launched At Portsmouth Yard

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—The U. S. S. Marlin, thirty-fifth submarine built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was launched today at simple, private exercises.

Mrs. John D. Wainwright, wife of the Commandant at the yard, sponsored the craft.

New Towne Bid Accepted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority approved today a $1,228,000 bid by C. J. Maney Company, Inc., Somerville, Mass., for construction of the 324-unit "New Towne Court extension" re-housing development in Cambridge, Mass.

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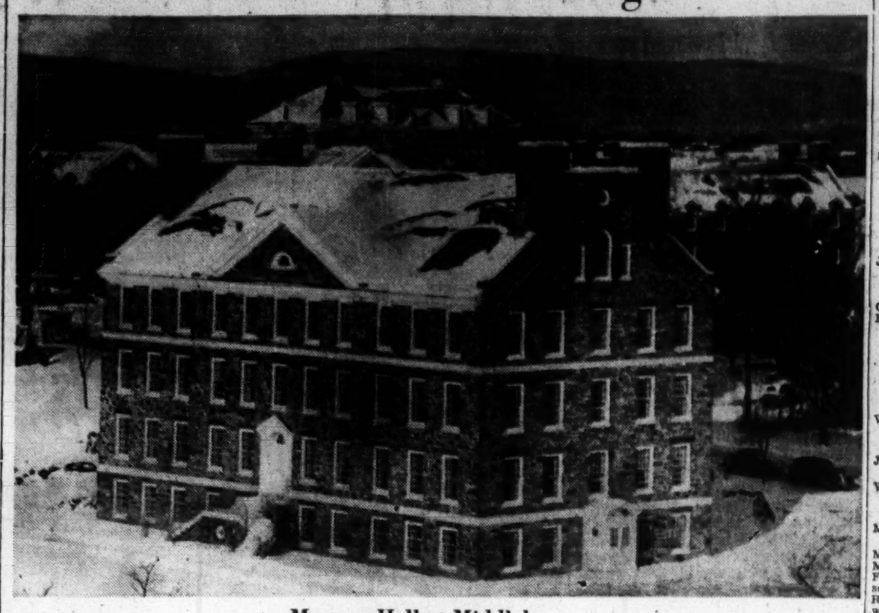
Gift to Vermont College



Munroe Hall at Middlebury

New recitation building is a contribution of an alumnus who has found success in the legal profession in New York. The imposing structure has just been finished and will be in use early next month. In the rear can be seen the top of Pearson Hall, women's dormitory, standing out against the rugged background of the Green Mountains.

Vermont College Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Work on Munroe Hall, new recitation building and the second structure to be completed here within the past three months at Middlebury College has been finished and made ready to accommodate classes in language, social science, and mathematics courses, which will occupy the building beginning the first of next semester, Feb. 3. Formal dedicatory exercises will be held at a later date.

The new building is a gift of Charles A. Munroe of New York City, who after being graduated from Middlebury in 1896, entered the legal profession after completing his studies in law at Northwestern University. Since that time he has held several executive positions with public utility companies in the Middle West.

Munroe Hall, faced with limestone and designed by John Muller, New York architect, has 17 classroom, 17 offices and an air-conditioned auditorium, which will accommodate 250 persons on the top floor of the four-story structure. The auditorium is equipped with motion picture projecters.

Maine Ski Troops Attack Portland Fort in Maneuver

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Army's first ski patrol in Maine swung into action today at Fort Levett when units of the 240th Coast Artillery, guarding Portland Harbor, engaged in defense tactics on the waxed runners.

The units donned full wartime equipment for the maneuvers over miniature summits and brushy trails at the fort, one of the four which comprise Portland's harbor defenses.

Parley on Roads

Army and State officials conferred at the State House today on ways and means to improve roads in the vicinity of Fort Devens. At the same time, New England's recruiting and induction center was being moved from 176 Federal Street, Boston, to 269 Columbus Avenue. Induction of Otto Zwirm and Clair R. Desjardin into the Army closed induction activities on the February call.

Several Massachusetts induction boards report that their work has been simplified recently by the increase in the number of volunteers, potential selective-service men who anticipate being called and sign up ahead of time.

Among the latest three-year volunteers for Air Corps service from Massachusetts is the name of Egon Ludwig Hanfstaengl, son of Herr Hitler's former Foreign Press chief. A sophomore at Harvard College, young Hanfstaengl passed his physical examinations and will leave for service in Alabama on Feb. 3.

Monitor Radiocast To Byrd Expedition

The Christian Science Monitor, in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Co., and General Electric, is radiocasting a special program to members of the U. S. Antarctic Service Expedition, now near the South Pole, tomorrow (Friday) evening, 11:30 to 12 (EST).

[In a previous announcement the time was erroneously given as 11 to 11:30.]

The program will originate in Jordan Hall, Boston, and will be broadcast locally by WNAC, throughout the Nation by the NBC Red Network, and by General Electric's short wave station WGEO in Schenectady.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, will send greetings to the expedition. The 85-piece orchestra of the New England Conservatory will play classical selections.

Humane Society Reports Gain In Its Work to Aid Animals

"Be kind to animals."

Under that inspiring banner, the American Humane Education Society noted in its annual report today the expanding efforts during the last year of its hundreds of conscientious workers through lectures, window displays, investigations, posters, and court cases to bring to America a higher regard for the care and protection of dumb animals.

From its branches in every state, the Society gathered reports of representatives who covered thousands of miles to reach thousands of school children, camps, and clubs proclaiming the gospel of "kindness to animals."

In Massachusetts alone, the annual report stated, one representative of the Society covered more than 10,000 miles by automobile, spoke before 24,222 school children, and wtinessed the organization of 629 new "Bands of Mercy" dedicated to the building of character through kindness.

Mere statistics, however, can only be symbolic of the vast missionary work being conducted by the Society which believes that its functions of teaching kindness to both children and adults has vast significance in these times.

Punctuated with sharp references to the intolerance of the times, the report stated, in effect, that "never was human education more needed than in the year 1940. . . . It is poor comfort now to observe that had this kind of education prevailed throughout the last two decades of the twentieth century we would be living in an entirely different and happier world today.

"But it is gratifying to know that the Humane Societies of this country are giving more and more attention to this particular branch of work. Directors of humane education are being appointed in numerous localities and even small societies are beginning to realize the importance of teaching kindness to animals to children, for the influence upon their own character as well as upon the well-being of their pets.

"We feel confident that the following report, in many instances but a mere summary of what has been done, will convince the most skeptical that the American Humane Education Society, through its literature, its Bands of Mercy, its lecturers in the field, is making a contribution to the well-being and peace of the Nation that cannot be measured by the mere stastistics that we are able to persent.

"To have touched, however remotely, the better angels of half a million people by the spoken word is not the least of the year's accomplishments. When to this is added the circulation of another half million pieces of humane literature, including copies of Our Dumb Animals, leaflets of all sizes, cards, books, blotters and calendars, some idea may be had of the far-reaching influence of this one organization."

Son of Former Nazi Official Glad to Be in the U. S. Army

Egon Hanfstaengl, who will leave Harvard for the United States Army next Monday, found himself a hero today among the boys of 10 different nationalities who live with him at the International Club.

Germans, Austrians, Czechs, Italians, Spaniards, Chinese, Japanese, and all the rest unanimously agreed with him that "America is a land superlatively worth fighting for."

Enlisting in the Army Air Corps after a little more than a year as a student, the son of Ernst F. S. (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, former Nazi Press Chief, said he was sure America would "soon be in this war" and that he "wanted to be in the thick of it."

"I hope all German-Americans who are grateful for the hospitality of this country," he said, "will get in with me and fight on the side of freedom and decency—the side you must fight for if you want to be a human being."

Mr. Hanfstaengl is an American citizen. He was born in New York in 1921. Shortly after his birth, however, his father and his American mother (the former Helen Niemeyer of Elmhurst, N. Y.) took him to Germany to live. There he grew up in the Hitler Youth and, when his father became an intimate of the German dictator, came to know well all the men high in the Nazi Party. Several times he visited Hitler in Berchtesgaden.

In 1937 his father "learned too much about the police records of the gangsters in the saddle"—the words are his son's—and had to flee for his life, leaving his wife and son behind. The Nazis held Egon as a hostage in an attempt to force his father to return, but five weeks later the son also escaped. Neither has since heard from Mrs. Hanfstaengl. The former Nazi Press Chief is at present interned for the duration in a Canadian concentration camp.

Final acceptance into the Air Corps, after nearly a month of interviews, examinations, and anxious waiting, was joyous news to the young American.

Milk Price Cut Held Possible

An immediate drop of one cent a quart in the price of milk would be gained through adoption of legislation abolishing the power of the State Milk Control Board to fix retail prices, the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk stated today in calling attention to a public hearing on the measure, Feb. 4, before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. The hearing starts at 10:30 a. m.

For some time consumer groups have opposed the retail price-fixing powers exercised by the State Milk Control Board on the ground that the Board has hindered lower-cost methods of milk distribution.

The Greater Boston Committee pointed out that the Board will go out of existence in March unless continuing legislation is adopted. However, the Committee favors continuation of the Board for the protection of the farmers but proposes elimination of retail price-fixing.

The Committee asserted that "one cent a quart savings will save Greater Boston consumers about $1,000,000 a year. It will save consumers elsewhere in Massachusetts about $750,000 a year. These savings represent just the first step in a consumer program to recover approximately $27,000,000 a year in consumer-farmer purchasing power, which is now eaten up by monopoly and waste in the New England milk industry.

"Elsewhere in the United States, consumers can buy milk at lower prices through stores, in paper bottles, in two-quart containers, in four-quart containers, and in other ways. Milk can be sold at a profit in Boston for less than 10 cents a quart. But the Milk Control Board bans lower-cost methods of milk distribution in Massachusetts . . . to protect monopoly profiteering and waste in milk distribution."

Auditor Election Inquiry Closing

William F. Buckley, brother of State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, today testified at the inquiry into the election of the State Auditor before Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Boston Municipal Court.

The inquiry is expected to complete its hearings today, and Judge Tomasello will take the case under consideration. The investigation, initiated on the petition of Vincent P. O'Brien of Boston, alleged violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

During the hearings before Judge Tomasello which were held behind closed doors, testimony by the State Democratic Chairman, William Burke, and nearly a score of other witnesses was heard. Among them were four of the Boston voters who signed a petition filed in the Suffolk Superior Court alleging similar violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. This petition will be heard next Monday before three judges.

Generous Hand By Employees For Hub Fund

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these subscriptions of $100 or more:

By Individuals

$10,000, anonymous (2).
$3,000, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Aldrich.
$2,300, anonymous; Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb.
$2,000, Mrs. Bayard Warren.
$1,800, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer, Jr.
$1,600, anonymous.
$1,500, anonymous (3); Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Jackson.
$1,250, Eugene Rosenthal.
$1,192, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot.
$1,000, Merrill Griswold; James C. Howe.
$660, David M. Watchmaker.
$650, Mr. and Mrs. William DeFord Beal.
$500, Mrs. Frank E. Clark; Mrs. William Whitworth Gannett.
$450, Mrs. Frank Lowell Kennedy.
$400, Mr. and Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Laughlin.
$350, Dr. Harold Rosenfield; Miss Sylvia Warren.
$325, Mrs. Arthur Williams.
$305, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Heard; Miss Mary DeW. Thacher.
$300, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Dewick; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Augustus Eustis; Arthur D. Fay; M. A. DeWolfe Howe; John Parkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Pitman; Harry R. Trainer; Mrs. William Lyman Underwood; Rudolph Weld.
$251, Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass.
$250, Mrs. Horatio J. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Gleason; Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman; Professor and Mrs. Henry A. Yeomans.
$225, H. Leon Sharmat.
$200, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Barron, Jr.; Mrs. Horace L. Bearse; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart W. Brown; Clarence Alfred Bunker; Mrs. Philip S. Dalton; Daniel A. deMenocal; Miss Dorothy M. Hobson; Hans Lehner; Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mower; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Putnam; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Robb, Jr.; Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; Clara R. Williamson; Margaret Williamson.
$175, Jacob Fisher.
$170, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrill.
$165, Mrs. Walter H. Holbrook; Mrs. Richard C. Maclaurin.
$160, Professor and Mrs. Donald H. McLaughlin.
$150, Mrs. Francis R. Bangs; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bird; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collens; Miss Eliza Nott Converse; Miss Mary Deane Dexter; Mr. and Mrs. George Dutton; Mrs. Harry T. Hayward; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Hopkins; Mrs. Francis Stewart Kershaw; J. Arnold Lowell, Jr.; Mrs. Harry S. Mafflt; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Moffat; Dr. and Mrs. Hyman Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Piaut; Mr. and Mrs. Roger D. Smith.
$140, Dr. and Mrs. Armin Klein; Harry and Jack Marshard.
$135, Edward A. Nathanson.
$125, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brainard; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Randolph Brigham; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Dangel; Floyd E. DeGroat; William Ferguson; Joseph F. Glasheen; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Levin; Mrs. William Minot; Arthur A. Sondheim; Mr. and Mrs. Markham W. Stackpole; Mrs. John B. Smith, Jr.; Edmund H. Talbot.
$120, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brewer; Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Cairns; Charles F. Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Everett; Miss Ruth Lyon; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ware Newbury; Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Turner.
$114, Mrs. Carleton S. Gifford.
$110, Miss Marion Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua C. Kelley; Mrs. Walter Dean Sawyer.
$105, Lispenard B. Phister.
$100, George Aipert, additional (total to date $600); Mrs. John T. Bottomley; Mrs. Francis T. Bowles; Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham Carey; J. Mansfield Coleman; G. Glover Crocker; Paul E. Crocker; Fanny E. Cushing; Mrs. John C. Dow; Mrs. Prescott Evarts; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Fogg; Honorable and Mrs. Francis J. Good; Mrs. Louis M. Greeley; Miss Helen Gould; S. R. Haines; Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Hamlen; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kearney; Miss Alice E. Lamprey; James Lawrence; Ralph Lawson; Stanley H. Lawton; Mr. and Mrs. Royal W. Leith; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Levensohn; John M. Merriam; Gertrude L. Peabody; the Rev. Henry C. Reardon; Edward H. R. Revere; Samuel F. Rosenberg; John E. Sewell; Robert R. Sewell; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wait; Mrs. George R. Wallace, Sr.; Mrs. Bernard C. Weld; Fred B. Wheeler; Miss Helen R. Williams.

By Companies and Employees

$10,500, The Employers' Group and its employees, first report.
$9,938, First National Bank of Boston and affiliated companies, first report.
$2,000, Pacific Mills.
$1,650, Pepperell Manufacturing Company.
$1,600, Boston Symphony Orchestra members.
$1,500, Waldorf System, Inc., and subsidiaries and employees, first report.
$1,200, Parker House—Hotel Bellevue—Hotel Somerset; Hotel Statler.
$1,050, anonymous.
$1,000, Anderson Clayton & Co.; Parker House employees, first report; Walton Lunch Company and employees.
$975, Pepperell Manufacturing Company employees.
$750, Arlington Mills; William Whitman Company Inc.
$600, James Lawrence & Co.
$560, Ernst & Ernst; the S. Felters Company, Inc.; Nashua Manufacturing Company and employees; Wellington Sears Company; H. J. Seiler Company and employees, first report.
$443, Hotel Touraine employees.
$432, Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$420, Anderson Clayton & Co. employees.
$400, Andrew K. Henry; the Copley-Plaza Hotel; Charles Storrow & Co.
$350, Leigh Textile Company; Maine & New Hampshire Theaters Company and employees; Union News Company, South Station restaurant and newsstand and employees.
$344, Draper & Co., Inc., employees.
$300, Cooley & Marvin; Motion Pictures Distributors.
$293, Blake & Kendall Company employees.
$288, White, Weld & Co. employees.
$280, Richmond, Rosen & Kagan; Smith, Barney & Co. employees.
$250, Hotel Touraine.
$228, Paramount Theater employees.
$223, Tucker Anthony & Co. employees.
$220, Lourie & Lourie.
$213, Pacific Mills employees, first report.
$200, Cynthia Mills; Herbert F. French & Co.; Russell Berg & Co.; Soucy & Co.
$191, Russell Berg & Co. employees.
$150, Herbert Lawton & Co.,Lebanon Woolen Mills Corporation.
$141, Forte Dupee Sawyer Company's employees, first report.
$135, V. P. Roberts & Co., and employees.
$120, MacLeod & McManus and employees.
$108, R. P. Collins & Co., Inc. employees.
$103, Leigh Textile Company, Inc.'s employees.
$102, Investment Service Corporation's employees.
$100, Beatty & Gorham, Inc.; H. and L. Chase; Deloitte Plender Griffiths & Co.; Hotel Bradford; Fenway Theater; Haskins & Sells; Jackson, Fiske & Fisher, Inc.; James Lawrence & Co.'s employees; Lesser, Bigelow & Thompson, Inc., Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company; Metropolitan Theater; Paramount Theater; Roxbury Carpet Company; E. A. Shaw & Co., Inc.; Frank Solomon & Co.

Pay Increase Urged For Navy Yard Clerks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 30

An appeal to increase the pay of clerks in navy yards throughout the Nation on a scale comparable to that for mechanics was made to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House majority leader.

In a letter to the Secretary, Mr. McCormack said that clerks in the navy yards, although working 48 hours a week instead of 40 as formerly, receive no additional compensation for overtime whereas mechanics receive time and a half for the additional eight hours.

If the navy yards should go on a 56-hour week—which, Mr. McCormack suggested is likely—this situation would be made worse and urged the Secretary that something be done to remedy the matter.

Fund Beneficiary

R. J. Keller

Talent Gets a Lift

Not all carpenters are big men. Here's a little fellow learning to use the saw and hammer in the art class of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston, where early aptitude is recognized and nurtured. The school is one of the many agencies benefiting from the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign.

N. E. Ski Areas Report Rating On Snow Is 'G'

With a snow rating of "G" at all of New England's ski areas this week end promises to be the busiest of the season. Thousands of winter sports enthusiasts are expected to flock to the various resorts to take advantage of the best snow conditions in years. Scores of events have been planned for both the expert and novice skier by resort operators and a long list of prizes await winners.

For the expert skier there are eight sanctioned meets scheduled this week end, with the second annual New Hampshire Women's Slalom race on Huckin's Hill in Plymouth getting under way on Saturday.

The big event at the Eastern Slope Ski Club will be the appearance of the Chilean skiers, who will compete on Sunday in an open giant slalom, limited to Class A and B F. I. S. racers among men, and open to all women's classes. Hannes Schneider will set the course, which covers the whole north slope of Cranmore Mountain.

The carnival of the week end will be held at Bridgton, Maine. Starting tomorrow, it will continue through Sunday. While skiing will predominate at the carnival, there will be other winter sports events, including sled dog racing and speed skating. The skiing events will be held on Pleasant Mountain.

Fancy Skating

One of the feature events at the Berkshire Winter Sports Carnival Feb. 8 and 9 will be an exhibition of fancy skating by two groups which have been attracting attention throughout the East. Two members of one of these organizations, Doris Shuback and Walter Noffke, recently walked off with the Eastern State Junior Pair Figure Skating Championship at Rye, N. Y. They belong to the Holyoke Figure Skating Club. The other group to participate are known as the Springfield Ice Birds, Inc. The members of both groups skate only as a hobby—working at their various jobs throughout the week.

New Ski Lounge

A ski lounge has been opened on the lower floor of the new $100,000 recreation building at New Hampshire's Belknap Mountains recreation area. Located in the lounge are the headquarters of Fred Nachbaur's Winnepesaukee Ski School, a branch of Ed Maynard's ski shop and space for the Winnepesaukee Ski Club. The new arrangements make it possible for skiers to purchase equipment or have damaged equipment repaired with a minimum of inconvenience.

"Skiers' Guide"

Listing more than 200 winter resort localities in New England, 169 ski tows and 99 ski jumps, the sixth edition of The Skiers Guide to New England, issued recently by the Winter Section, Recreational Development Committee of the New England Council, is one of the most complete ski directories of its kind. The Guide gives concise yet detailed information on the facilities that have made New England the country's outstanding winter sports region. More than 1,000 miles of ski trails are listed, with their location, length, width, minimum grade, vertical descent, exposure, snow coverage needed and classification.

Williams Carnival

Williams College students are preparing for their biggest winter carnival this week end. Working in co-operation with the Williams Glee Club and the new Williams Ski House, operated by the Williams Inn, the Williams Outing Club has scheduled a wide and varied program of ski events, dances, banquets, and entertainment for Saturday and Sunday. Several college ski teams will compete in events at Sheep Hill in Williamstown, and on Mt. Greylock, where competitors will run the famous Thunderbolt downhill trail.

Repeal of Maine's Pari-Mutuel Law Aim of New Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—Repeal of Maine's pari-mutuel law, enacted in 1935 to legalize horse-race betting, would be sought in a bill which Representative Lee C. Good has drafted for introduction to the Legislature.

Speaking at a hearing in opposition to a proposed State lottery, Mr. Good contended that the pari-mutuels had "ruined our agricultural fairs and our racing."

Chairman Miles B. Mank of the State Racing Commission reported recently that betting last season totaled $1,580,863, an all-time high.

As an alternative plan the State's share in the commissions from pari-mutuel betting on harness racing in Maine would be jumped from 3½ to 15 per cent under a bill prepared for the Legislature today by Senator Joseph E. Harvey (R), Saco.

Maximum commissions permitted under the existing law are 10 per cent of pari-mutuel pools, and Mr. Harvey's bill would increase that to 25 per cent, the 15 per cent for the State included. The remaining 10 per cent would be available to fairs and associations sponsoring the racing as compared with the 6½ per cent they may now retain.

Mr. Harvey contended betting was legalized to give the State a new source of revenue but that the approximately $40,000 received in 1939 was not enough.

Bay State Racing

Massachusetts dog racing interests today continued their drive against the initiative petition calling for repeal of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing, by engaging Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, noted handwriting expert, to examine the 20,272 signatures on the petition.

Miss McCarthy began her examination today at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, where the initiative petition is now held.

Some time ago, soon after the petition was filed, the dog racing interests filed a protest against the petition, alleging that it did not contain the necessary number of valid signatures. Under the Constitution, an initiative petition must have at least 20,000 valid signatures. The Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, which sponsored the drive to obtain signatures, filed only 272 over the necessary total.

Therefore, the racing groups need only to prove that 273 of the signatures are faked to have the petition thrown out by the State Ballot Law Commission, to which Secretary Cook has referred the protest. It is understood that the Commission will hold a public hearing on the case some time in February.

Boston Ready For President's Birthday Ball

Boston will join the Nation tonight in celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday with the customary ball at the Boston Garden attended by the Governor, the Mayor, and various celebrities.

Subscriptions for the ball have gone far over the top in Boston and a huge turnout is expected; tickets, however, will be on sale throughout the afternoon and early in the evening at the box office.

Special novelty programs have been arranged to precede the dancing: three military bands to open the show at 7:15, championship American Legion drill teams, vaudeville acts, and finally, the Grand March. Following this there will be a "Great Waltz of the Nineties" in costume with 50 couples competing for prizes. As a climax before the dancing starts, a huge birthday cake will be brought into the hall, cut, and distributed to guests.

Dancing will start at 10 o'clock and last until 1 a. m.

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund J. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, Fire Commissioner and Mrs. William Arthur Reilly, and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty are among those who will lead the Grand March.

Evacuation Day Plans Approved

A delegation from the South Boston Citizens' Association called upon Mayor Tobin at City Hall today to make plans for the annual Evacuation Day and St. Patrick's Day celebration.

The Mayor approved the appointment of John S. Flaherty, a police officer attached to headquarters, as Chief Marshal of the parade and told the delegation the city will make the usual contribution to help finance the celebration. The amount allotted this year is $3,200.

William H. Flanagan, President of the Association, led the delegation to City Hall. Mayor Tobin agreed to try to get the 101st Infantry from Camp Edwards for the parade.

Ship Repair Yards Negotiations Continue

Negotiations between the Bethlehem Steel Co. at its two East Boston ship repair yards and the union, beginning Monday, will continue from day to day until an agreement is reached, Lucien Koch, said today. Two union mass meetings yesterday approved the provisions of the proposed agreement. Mr. Koch is director of ogranization for the shipyards division of the labor group, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

Piston's Violin Concerto at Symphony Concerts—New Films

Program Consists Wholly Of Works New to Boston

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"You may expect me to be silent," said Walter Piston, the composer, "when I have nothing to say."

This was in reply to a query of mine, made in the course of a call at his residence, where he played over on the piano his Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, announced for presentation by the Boston Symphony, Mme Ruth Posselt the soloist, and Richard Burgin the conductor, this week. At a moment of pause, I, not only in curiosity but in fairness, had asked:

"Where is the filling?"

In fairness, I note, since filling, extra decoration, or call it what you like, may be expected, almost as a matter of rule, to mark a work designed for the display of a front-stage performer.

* * *

Does not a show piece, indeed, exist largely for the show's sake? Without dispute it does in plenty of cases, though not here. The solo part of Mr. Piston's composition tests severely enough the powers of an executant on the violin, yet chiefly in a musical way, and scarcely ever in the way of pure technical exhibition. Harmless to divulge, a somewhat elaborate unaccompanied passage stands in the score, which may be thought inserted for that purpose. It is a cadenza; and what concerto has the appropriate festive thrill, if lacking such a momentary diversion? In any view, the brief episode in which the composer lets his fancy go free and gives the soloist scope to parade tricks is based directly on themes heard just before, and accordingly it passes for something that appertains to the main idea.

To speak in behalf of an orchestral offering by an American is to assume, necessarily, the role of apologist. The how and the why have to be explained, and the composer's right to be heard has to be proved. For of all realistic entities in the world, none is more so than a public that subscribes to symphony concerts; and with a public of the sort the notion has become fixed, or next thing to fixed, that American orchestral composing has still to get into production. Tools and shops have yet to be made ready; and one of the last places where the desired article may be expected to issue from is a university.

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The particular stigma that efforts of college professors of music have to carry is that of being "academic"; and yet orchestral compositions by Americans who hold rating as practical musicians rarely find warm favor either, their output being quite regularly dismissed as in some respect imitative. Not to dispute persons who adopt traditional opinions and stick to them against every argument, I must grant that Mr. Piston has the disability not only of being a professor of music but that of being a practical musician as well; inasmuch as he belongs to the faculty of Harvard, and inasmuch as, furthermore, he plays the violin.

But President James Bryant Conant in his Report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard, just sent out for 1939-40, makes a plea for especial cultivation of the arts in the University at this time, and Mr. Piston tells me that enrollment in the Harvard Music Department has in the last few years doubled. He himself has to do with some 80 students in the music courses. So composing looks like a waxing college interest, and we had perhaps better make the most of it. At any rate, here comes along the Violin Concerto by Piston, in three movements, as follows:

1. Allegro Energico, in classic sonata form.
2. Andantino Tranquillo; theme and three variations, with repeat of theme.
3. Allegro con Spirito, in more or less rondo form, with three themes and a variation of the second theme from the first movement.

The Concerto is written in the key of D, though no key signature so indicates. It has already been through performance in public and is not a raw and untried novelty. Mme. Posselt, too, was the soloist. The first presentation took place in New York under the direction of Leon Barzin, conductor of the National Orchestral Association.

On the Boston Symphony Friday and Saturday program is scheduled another work new to the town—a Concertstück for Violin and Orchestra by Henriette Bosmans, Mme. Posselt the soloist. The Bosmans work dates from 1934 and was produced in Amsterdam under Willem Mengelberg, with Louis Zimmerman as soloist, in 1935. Mme Posselt has taken part in performances in New York and Cincinnati.

Still another item new to Boston is an arrangement for orchestra of the Brahms Quartet for Piano and Strings in G minor, Op. 25, by Arnold Schoenberg. A hitherto untried work in three movements by Handel, "Fireworks Music," is down on the program as opening number.

Ruth Draper

Coming to the Plymouth on March 3 for a single week in a joint program with her nephew, Paul Draper.

'Flight Command' Tells Story of Naval Aviation

In M-G-M's new "Flight Command" at the State the aerial photography is magnificent. Shots of planes in and out of formation, landing and taking off, diving through fog and cloud, glinting over water, gyrating through target practice, crashing and nearly crashing, are calculated to thrill. Like martial music the trumpeted hum of the sound track accompanies the winged engines, sliding along at 300 miles an hour, or diving at 600. And that merely touches upon the spectacular business of the picture.

"Flight Command" is not the first instance of Hollywood's cooperation with the National Defense Program. Here, however, the purpose is stated more clearly than is usually the case. The story was made with the help of the Navy Department and the scene of action is the naval air base at San Diego, home of a squadron whose members call themselves "The Hellcats." They are represented by some of M-G-M's cleanest-cut looking young men who should do both Hollywood and the Navy proud. The net effect of "Flight Command" may well be to swell the average citizen's pride in the caliber of his country's airmen.

* * *

The story is divided into three parts, drawn together by a sensational conclusion. Principal in each instance is young Ensign Alan Drake, who arrives at San Diego from his Pensacola training school somewhat ignominiously by bailing out, under orders, and dumping his new plane into the Bay. As is usually the case with such young men in the films, Ensign Drake wins immediate and almost universal unpopularity among fellow aviators. It appears that the "Hellcats" pick their own candidates, whereas Ensign Drake was forced on them by the Government. So Ensign Drake discovers that it was unforgivable of him to arrive at all.

* * *

The second general division of "Flight Command" has to do with Lorna Gary, wife of Squadron Commander Billy Gary. This aspect merges into its third division, which relates to the invention of a device by Lorna's brother, Lieut. Jerry Banning, to permit the landing of planes in a fog.

Banning befriends Drake and Drake helps perfect the device. When Banning crashes, making a forbidden test of the gadget, it is Drake and not Bill Gary who comforts the distraught Lorna. Subsequently, during the Squadron Commander's absence, Drake's messmates suspect him of making love to Lorna and the young man's hard-won acceptance is threatened again. Later, Gary's plane crashes during maneuvers, Drake effects a daring rescue, and lands the injured commander with the aid of Banning's invention. Drake is absolved amid general apologies and forgiveness.

Robert Taylor is extremely likable in the role of Ensign Drake, an upstanding chap who has won his wings and can't quite understand why the flight-toughened men at the San Diego Base will not accept him. Walter Pidgeon is a sturdy commander of the more obdurate school. Ruth Hussey plays Lorna with her customary fine quality of emotion and sincerity. Paul Kelly is all grit, piercing glances, and tight-lipped composure as the squadron's second-in-command. Shepperd Strudwick has a quality of clean gentleness and kindliness as the most understanding of the sailormen. And there are appropriate supporting stints by Red Skelton, Nat Pendleton, and Dick Purcell.

Commander Harvey Haislip of the Navy helped write the story and Frank Borzage has given it adequate direction. The filming and editing of the flight shots are the high lights of the picture.

The companion feature at the State is "Keeping Company," with Frank Morgan as the father of three daughters in a story of domestic complications. Ann Rutherford, John Shelton, Irene Rich, Gene Lockhart, Virginia Weidler, and Gloria De Haven are in the cast.

Kirsten Flagstad

To sing at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

'Fantasia' and Pictorial Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The aesthetic perturbations which prompted Lessing to write his "Laocoön" are elementary indeed compared with the problems unloosed by the producers of "Fantasia." Music picturized, in this Disney style, is without precedent. No limit is set in this traditionless art, except perhaps the limit of imagination. That ingredient cannot be commandeered.

Graphic artists have never dreamed of all the mechanical means available to the animated cartoonist. Painters must create on their canvases the very substance of light; they must make their images come alive and move from the essence of design. They achieve effect through delicacy of communication, subtleties of arrangement, distinctive qualities of temperament, unwittingly communicated. It is the nuance, the tremulous touch, the well-placed accent that qualify artistry.

* * *

The unrolling canvas of "Fantasia" is one of stark contrast, poster-like simplification, bold, startling dramatic effects, closer in artistic intention to spectacular stage décor, or perhaps to illustration, romantic style. Moods and atmospheres are not evoked tenuously, but are created with a pat decisiveness which we expect only in standardized production.

* * *

The pictorial scope of "Fantasia" leaves us breathless. It shuttles between the two-dimensional and the three-dimensional background of action; between stylized forms and scenes obviously inspired by photography. It relies on varied encyclopedic sources, on astronomical drawings, enlargements of snow flakes, research renderings of prehistoric fauna, and geological formations. The spectacle is further illuminated with eye catching patterns, such as rainbow-colored bubbles, phosphorescent light, sparklers.

Influences filter through in pictorial style from Arnold Boecklin, Grant Wood, El Greco, Japanese colored wood-block prints. How brilliantly the drawings on the prehistoric caves could have been incorporated in Stravinsky's score! And, finally, there are set in motion those esoteric disks and shafts and dots and rods which comprise the cosmic stuff of nonobjective painting; here they are more modestly used as abstractions projecting optically the form and spirit of music of Bach.

The Disney pictures have won our hearts for being anything but abstract; for they have deliberately made the abstract concrete, personified the impersonal, endowed the raindrop, the tree trunk, the mushroom with human traits. The animated cartoon leans more toward surrealism (the literary counterpart of modern painting) than toward abstraction (the purely conceptual phase).

At present this modern craft suffers—as modern art does generally—from overabundance of facilities, from too much inspiration from too many sources. What we see in "Fantasia" is a youthful artistic enterprise dauntlessly conducting its education in public.

Bruno

Paul Draper

To be seen with Ruth Draper, in a joint program of monologues and dancing at the Plymouth Theater.

At the Telepix

The new March of Time war pictures head the program of short features opening at the Telepix Theater Friday. Other items on the bill include the revival of a Mack Sennett comedy; "Colonial Estates of Virginia"; "Making Money in the U. S. Mint"; a California Rodeo; a Mickey Mouse film; and half an hour of newsreels.

Alec Templeton's Recital

From hearing Alec Templeton, the pianist, improvise in the style of Bach, Liszt, Foster, and Gershwin on a random group of five notes given him by persons in the audience at Symphony Hall last night, a music student could understand how composers invent elaborate works out of whatever material they happen to choose for treatment.

Again, from hearing Mr. Templeton devise fantasias on familiar tunes and on themes from classic masterworks, they could realize how easy it is for aspiring composers to imitate and paraphrase known things when they start out on a search for the unknown and endeavor to do something novel and individual.

Such an experience as this strangely gifted and remarkably schooled artist provides listeners must make them believe that all really new melody and all fresh and original song comes out of the sky, and is brought down only by great Promethean effort.

At his recitals, Mr. Templeton regularly gives proof of his abilities as a serious interpreter no less than as a cunning improviser, and beyond a doubt he helps broaden the bounds of the concert public every time he appears with his burlesquing and his odd rhapsodizing. He has an especial way with Mozart, whose Sonata in B flat major he presented last night, and also with Debussy, whose "Poissons d'or" and "Jardins sous la pluie" figured in the early part of his program.

If anything could be hinted in contradiction of his Mozart success, it would perhaps be that he subjects the delicate and sensitive fabric of the sonata to over-intellectual consideration. For after all he need not labor to convince us of his discernment of the composer's purposes. We are aware of it as soon as he strikes into the opening measures. He could hold us to the thought with half the exertion. So, too, the impressionism of Debussy he makes plainer than plain. He could "scamp" his study of the gold fishes and the gardens a good deal and still come out in trimuph.

W. P. T.

News of the Stage

New York

Formed by Equity and the Dramatists Guild, the new Experimental Theater will begin trying out plays in New York next month, it is announced. Three of the 50 plays already accepted by the organization are set for early performances. The try-outs will be given without scenery for one performance each in Broadway theaters at no admission cost. The Experimental Theater will receive a royalty payment from any plays which receive Broadway production as the result of a try-out by the group.

The Experimental Theater is incorporated in New York State and its officers are Antoinette Perry, president; Clifford Goldsmith, secretary; and Winifred Lenihan, treasurer. Robert E. Sherwood, Arthur Kober, John Alexander, Russel Crouse, Hugh Rennie, and Herbert Rudley are on the board of directors. Place and time of the first production have not been announced.

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"Lady in the Dark," the Moss Hart musical play which stars Gertrude Lawrence at the Alvin Theater, reports an advance sale of $85,000.

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Bramwell Fletcher is to play the role of Louis Dubedat in Katharine Cornell's forthcoming production of "The Doctor's Dilemma." Whitford Kane has been engaged for Sir Patrick Cullen. The Shaw revival went into rehearsal on Monday.

Other recent additions to the cast are Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, and Colin Keith-Johnston. Mr. Forbes will play Cutler Walpole; Mr. Humphreys, Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonnington; and Mr. Keith-Johnston will be seen as Dr. Blenkinsop. Guthrie McClintic is directing.

* * *

"Your Loving Son," a new comedy by Abbey Merchant, will be the first production of Jay Richard Kennedy and his associates, Alfred Bloomingdale and Alfred Lewis. Rehearsals are scheduled to start within two weeks. The newly organized firm has dropped from its production schedule "They Shoulda Stood in Bed," a farce by Leo Rifkin, Frank Torloff, and David Shaw.

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Another playwright has turned up in the cast of "Mr. and Mrs. North." He is William E. Barry, whose "Father Knows Best" is bound for rehearsal shortly. Mr. Barry announces that Paul Porter will direct and Hiram Sherman will play the principal role. (Mr. Sherman is presently in the Playwrights' production of S. N. Behrman's "The Talley Method.") The other actor-author at the Belasco is Albert Hackett, whose "Western Union, Please" will be done by the firm of Aldrich and Myers.

Dance Notebook

The Ballet Theater has postponed its New York opening to Feb. 4, when Agnes de Mille's "Three Virgins and a Devil," after Cranach to music of Respighi, will receive its first performance anywhere and Antony Tudor's "Gala Performance," to music from Prokofieff's First Piano Concerto, first produced in London, will receive its first performance in the United States. The 100-year-old ballet, "Giselle," will complete this program.

Three more premières will occur in the first week—Eugene Loring's "Billy the Kid" (score by Aaron Copland), somewhat enlarged from the original production created for Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan, which was given for the first time by the Ballet Theater during the recent season with the Chicago Opera; Anton Dolin's "Capriccioso" (Cimarosa), an enlargement of his "Italian Suite," first presented in its present form during the Chicago season, and his recreation of the "Pas de Quatre" originally composed by Jules Perrot for the four great ballerinas of that day—Taglioni, Cerito, Grisi and Grahn—to dance before Queen Victoria in 1845. Mr. Dolin's version was first produced by the Markova-Dolin Ballet in London in 1937.

A new policy of the Ballet Theater will omit Monday evening performances, devote Sunday evenings to programs for "dance audiences," give professional matinees on Thursdays, and children's matinees on Saturdays.

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Tamiris Studio Recitals

Helen Tamiris will present her negro spirituals in a suite—three solos and three group numbers—and a new group number with music by her pianist-composer, Genevieve Pitot, in the second series of recitals at her studio, 434 Lafayette Street, New York, on Feb. 2, 9 and 16, when "Floor Show" and "Song of Today" will be repeated.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louise Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by Genevieve Carter, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. 2:30. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:35 10:15. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport, 12:50, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Artists and Models," Jack Benny. 2:25, 5:35, 8:25.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:28, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:20, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Who Killed Aunt Maggie," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Along the Rio Grande," Tim Holt. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines." "Information Please," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynolds' 'Christmas Under Fire,'" "Information Please," "Old New Orleans," "Life in the Marine Corps," "Rube Goldberg's Inventions," "British Columbia," color cartoons, and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:12, 5:55, 8:46.

Tremont—
"Maryland," Walter Brennan, Brenda Joyce and Fay Bainter. "Balalaika," Nelson Eddy. Continuous 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:35, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2, 6:45-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser, "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Hit Parade of 1941." Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene and Zorina. 2. Evening 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2, 5:18, 8:16. "South of Suez," George Brent. 3:50, 6:49, 9:47.
Cleveland Circle: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:15, 9:45. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:25, 9:25. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 9:25. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 8:20. "Blackout," 1:54, 6:52, 9:52.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas, 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:04, 9:23. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 7:58.
Park: "Down Argentine Way," "The Quarterback." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:09, 8:18. "Romance on the Rio Grande," 1:54, 7.
Hyde Park: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Brent. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Escape" Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:30, 8:15. "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:51, 8:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.
Mystic: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Argentine Nights," 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. 2:15, 8. "Melody and Moonlight." 3:25, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Elackout." 1:45, 8. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:30, 8:05. "Youth Will Be Served." 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:30, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2, 9:30.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Pastor Hall," Wilfrid Lawson and Nova Pilbeam. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Thief of Bagdad," in technicolor, with Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Helen Parish and Leon Errol.
Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Little Nellie Kelly, Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud" Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Public Deb No. 1," "Golden Gloves." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Our Town," William Holden and M. Scott. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "South of Suez," George Brent, "Father Is a Prince." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 7.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls." 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 2:10, 7:55. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 3:40 9:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Girl in 313," "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau, "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "The Flag Speaks."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell. 3:30, 8. "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran. 2:15, 6:38, 9:40.

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Managers of Theatres

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Diamond Scribes and Fans Listen to Rickey, Wilson, Cooney, Di Maggio, Others

Speaking Talent Abundant At Annual Baseball Dinner

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With some of the best speaking talent in the sports world at the head table, the Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, holds its fifth annual banquet this evening in the Main Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza. More than 800 fans, officials, players, and scribes will sit down together, and judging by the line-up, there will be plenty of laughs and a few cheers before the affair breaks up around midnight.

As the paying guests look along the head table, which will be presided over by Jack Conway (Mr. Boston) of the American, they will see three ball players. Dominic Di Maggio, the "Little Professor" of the Red Sox outfield, will receive the rookie award, with your correspondent making the presentation. Johnny Cooney, the Bee veteran player-coach, accepts the most valuable Boston player trophy from Mel Webb of the Globe. Jimmy Wilson, the new Chicago Cub manager, will be honored as the player who performed the outstanding feat of the 1940 season, with Jack Malaney of the Post doing the introduction.

Other Guests

Other guests of honor will include Branch Rickey, Cardinal general manager and the principal speaker; Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin; John Kieran, New York columnist and star of "Information Please"; Warren Giles, front-office boss of the Cincinnati Reds; Frankie Frisch, popular Pittsburgh skipper; Al Mamaux, former big league pitcher and headliner on the stage; Buddy Clark, star of screen and radio; Bill Summers, American League umpire, and such local favorites as Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins, and Joe Cronin. Wilson, too, is entertaining when he gets up in front of a microphone. O'Hara, who goes on at the end of the program and "ribs" most of the headliners, has been working on his act for a couple of weeks and should be a big hit.

Big Local Function

The Main Ballroom was sold out several days ago and it is estimated that at least a dozen more tables—with 10 at a table—could be disposed of within an hour, if available. Practically the same crowd comes back each year, bringing new friends with them. If the demand continues in future years, the writers may have to move into the Boston Garden.

In the comparatively short space of five winters, this baseball dinner has grown to become the number one sports function of the New England area, and one of the leading get-togethers on the Eastern seaboard. When the scribes, prompted by the annual success of the New York dinner, first decided to stage a banquet of their own each winter, they had no idea it would meet with such popularity in such a short space of time.

Five seasons back, the writers held their first dinner in the small Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza. Between three and four hundred tickets were sold and they went slowly. Most of the scribes had to test their salesmanship. The dinner was only fair, with most of the entertaining being done by professional singers and dancers. The following winter the demand for tickets was greater, so the writers moved to the larger Parker House. The speaking portion of the program was beginning to improve as the boys felt their way along, trying to determine what the fans wanted.

In 1939, the affair went back to the Copley-Plaza, but this time to the Main Ballroom. Professional talent was almost entirely eliminated. Some of the more courageous scribes put on an act as an experiment, and after looking at it, the chapter decided to forget it. Emphasis is now placed on the speaking portion of the program and the fans have given this plan their unanimous approval.

A fellow like Branch Rickey, for example, can be better entertainment for a baseball crowd than any professional stage, screen, or radio star you care to name. Neal O'Hara, also, is an artist when he opens his mouth. So, even without a Jack Benny or a Joe E. Brown, tonight's banquet will have few dull moments.

Honored Guests at Scribes' Banquet

By a Staff Artist

Stars Enter Swim Meet At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30—The first annual swimming competition held under the auspices of the Springfield College Aquatic Club and sanctioned by the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be presented at the McCurdy Natatorium of Springfield College this Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Prominent among the entries are Bernard Kelly, who held the New England A. A. U. senior diving championship in 1938, 1939, and 1940 and won the national junior low-board title at High Point, N. C., in 1939 and 1940. Edna Soltysiak, swimming under the colors of the Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary, and present New England senior long distance and 440-yard freestyle champion, will swim in the senior 300-yard individual medley. She is also the national junior A. A. U. 220-yard freestyle champ. Opposing Miss Soltysiak will be the Howarth sisters, Frances and Ruth, of Whitinsville. Ruth is the New England backstroke champion, while Frances is usually runner-up to Ruth and several times has held the junior championships of New England.

Joe Jodka, swimming unattached from Massachusetts State College and New England intercollegiate 200-yard breaststroke champion in 1940, will be hard pressed to retain his honors, for Arch Pincombe, Springfield College ace, will be out to protect his undefeated record of wins over Dartmouth, Williams, Brown, and Army. This event should be one of the highlights of the affair.

An added attraction will be the closed events for boys and girls who are residents of greater Springfield. This will include a group of promising girl swimmers from West Springfield who are being coached by Charles Silvia, coach of the Springfield College varsity team.

Events for Men

440-Yard Freestyle—New England A. A. U. Senior Championship.
440-Yard Freestyle Relay—New England A. A. U. Senior Championship.
150-Yard Backstroke — Massachusetts State Championship.
220-Yard Breaststroke — Massachusetts State Championship.
Diving, Low Board—Western Massachusetts Championship.

Events for Women

300-Yard Individual Medley—New England A. A. U. Senior Championship.
300-Yard Medley Relay—New England A. A. U. Junior Championship.
Diving, Low Board—New England A. A. U. Junior Championship.

Judges Play Important Role In Sport of Figure Skating

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the national figure skating championships got under way today at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton, attention was focussed on a group of men and women in whose hands lie the destinies of nearly 100 competitors.

Equipped with boxes filled with numbers, these men and women are the judges whose job it is during the next three days to evaluate the abilities of the contestants for the championships in the 10 various events.

First to come in contact with the judges were the skaters in the ladies' novice school figures event, which started off the championships at 8:30 this morning. Shortly before noon the competitors in the men's novice school figures took the ice. This afternoon and evening ladies and men in the junior divisions were scheduled to cut their school figures.

This skating of school figures—circles, loops, threes, etc.—is considered the more important part of the championship test, and counts 60 per cent of a skater's total marking. The other 40 per cent is earned in free skating—which means just what it says. A contestant skates as he pleases and is accompanied by music.

Figures Important

To the uninitiated, figure skating is a complicated sport at best. To its followers, it is an all-absorbing hobby. To those who sit on the sidelines and watch the finished skaters in the various ice shows, it is a sport of grace and beauty.

The finished skaters all began the same way—with school figures, and by learning them well built a solid foundation for their free-skating routines. School figures are as important to a skater as is a trunk to a tree.

For this reason the stress is laid upon the skating of the figures—it is done first and counts more.

What do officials look for in judging the figures? According to Richard L. Hapgood, a U. S. F. S. A. official, there are four basic points: correct tracing of the figure on the ice, form of the skater, how well the figure is covered in the three times the skater traces it, and the size of the figure itself.

Musts for Skaters

In tracing his figure, a competitor must be careful not to skate on the flat of his blade—except when he is supposed to. If he is making a circle, for instance, he must stay on the edge, and any mark on the ice which shows he allowed his blade to flatten out counts adversely. Halves of a figure eight should be of equal size and directly opposite each other. In starting a figure a skater must not push off from his toe or heel. These are general rules, and for each of the 69 different figures specific rules apply.

Skaters are graded on their figures on a scale from 0 to 6, with 0 meaning "not skated" and 6 meaning "perfectly skated." Consequently each judge has in his box two sets of numbers, black ones from 0 to 6 and red ones from 1 to 9. The black ones represent integers and the red ones decimals, so that if a judge holds up a black 4 and a red 7, he has awarded a marking of 4.7 for that particular figure. Each figure is judged by five officials in much the same manner as diving events in swimming are judged.

Must Know 48

Of the 69 different figures for both feet, the top-notch skaters must know 48 when they take their senior tests in the championship. Of this number they skate 12 in competition, and they do not know which 12 they must skate until just before they perform before the judges. Their figures are the most complicated and include such foot-teasers as loop change loop, bracket change bracket, counters, rockers, double three change double three, and change bracket. Junior competitors are required to skate 10 figures, and novices four.

So much for the school figures. In the free skating, considered more interesting for the spectators and more enjoyable by the contestants, skaters are marked first for the contents of their program—its difficulty, variety, and harmonious composition—and second for the manner of performance—sureness, carriage, rhythm, and movement. Both of the two divisions are marked on the 0-to-6 scale.

The Winner

Before a winner is announced, each judge has a series of arithmetical computations to make. Each judge then figures which skater has the highest number of points and names him No. 1, names the next No. 2, and so on down the line. The eventual winner of the championship is the skater who has been awarded the No. 1 spot by a majority of the judges—that system prevents any one judge from upsetting the show.

In free skating as a general rule it is better to do a simple program perfectly than to skate a more difficult program badly. Joan Tozzer retained her national title that way against Hedy Stenuf at Cleveland last year, and Sonja Henie won 10 world championships that way. If the event is skated perfectly, the judges cannot mark the contestant down. On the other hand, if difficult jumps can be done at all well, they should be included for due credit is given.

From this it can be seen that there is more than meets the eye to figure skating, that is to the inexperienced. To the experienced, however, nothing is missed for the whole story is etched in ice.

Rhode Island Basketball System Appeals to Fans

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Rhode Island basketball system may not have been exactly what Dr. Naismith meant when he first hung that peach basket against the wall, but it's certainly the idea Gus Fan has when he puts his cash on the line for a reserved seat.

There's a little of hockey's whirlwind style and a bit of the old Yankees' batting order of Ruth, Gehrig and Meusel all mixed up nicely in the methods used by the basketballers from the little New England college.

And New York's subway alumni, who change alma maters almost as often as their underwear, showed how they liked the switch from the usual accent on defense last night, when 15,590 in Madison Square Garden roared their approval of the way the Rhode Islanders turned on the heat and shot from anywhere all the time to trounce St. Francis of Brooklyn 57-42 in their first start here.

So far this season, the unbeaten Rams from Rhode Island State have averaged 79 points per game in 10 games, which demonstrates as well as anything else just what Coach Frank Keaney had in mind when he turned his non-stop teams loose on unsuspecting rivals.

"The boys want to play this game for fun," he says. "Well, there's no fun spending time trying to stop the other guy from shooting. The enjoyment is in shooting yourself. So I tell my lads, 'Go ahead and shoot.' That way, we play to count a percentage of shots and we get along."

This particular club is made up of four skinny boys and a fat fellow. The fat boy is Warner Keaney, the coach's son. He's not the fastest man on a court, by several stop watches, but he stands under his own basket and stops charging forwards from the other team.

The star is Stan Modzelewski, who scored 22 points last night, and who can do everything with a basket ball but teach it the Rhumba.

Every customer in the Garden cheered them last night, but they certainly didn't need all that help. They brought all that was required along—a special train load of some 1,400 Rhode Islanders. The college has a student body of 1,200 and the town of Kingston, where it's located, has only 300 citizens. That's how the home folks feel about these lads.

The boys broke a Garden record by scoring 42 points in the first half, and they shot from all known positions, as well as introducing a few they've invented themselves. Yet, one unbiased observer, Coach Bill Ferguson of St. Joseph's of Philadelphia, whose team lost to the Rams earlier this year, insisted they were very slow against St. Francis.

"Why, when they played us," he related, "they scored seven baskets in a minute and a half at one spot in the game. I even went to the referee and complained they were using two balls at once."

Old New England Baseball League Is Being Revived

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP) — Sponsors of a revival of the old New England Baseball League expected today that an organization meeting Feb. 18 would result in formation of an eight-club circuit, which would play a schedule of 126 games.

Members of the league would be chosen from the following cities: Lynn, Worcester, Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Woonsocket, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Nashua, N. H., and Portland, Maine.

Representatives of several of the cities attended a meeting called here last night by Claude B. Davidson, sponsor of the proposed revival. They discussed organization plans and agreed to go ahead with the necessary details for completing the league's formation on Feb. 18.

Among the prominent baseball figures present were Bob Quinn, President of the Boston Bees, who is reported interested in a league franchise for farm purposes; his son, John, Secretary of the Bees; Jack Onslow, manager of the Bees' Hartford club; Gene Fraser, official of the old New England League and representative of Lynn in the discussion, and Walter Hapgood.

Under the proposed plan all games in the league would be played at night and those present said lighting facilities were available or could be set up in their cities.

O's at Home On Saturday To Baltimore

Nosed out 5-4 at River Vale last night, the Boston Olympics are now anxiously awaiting the visit of Baltimore Orioles to the Garden this Saturday night, for they feel that this game will see them getting back to the victory trail.

In a way that feeling is incongruous, for the Orioles are currently in second place in the Eastern League standing, and are making a highly-interesting chase of the flying Washington Eagles. Yet the records show that the fifth-place Olympics have met the Maryland boys seven times and in only two games have they come out on the short end of the score. In fact the Orioles' coach, Pick Hines, firmly believes the O's responsible for his team's being in second place instead of first.

Aiding the Olympics this week end will be Frankie Spain and Bob Jeremiah, neither of whom was able to make the trip to River Vale last night. Jerry will continue to team with Spain and Paul Guibord until the return of the injured Danny Sullivan at left wing. Vic Polich, who played a good game in the nets last night, will again be in goal Saturday.

There is still a possibility that Fred Burr, Yale's hockey captain last year, will be available for the week-end games—the O's play in New York Sunday afternoon.

Sports Around the Hub

Another Kane-Kehoe Duel

Official notice comes from the B. A. A. Games committee this afternoon that Jim Kehoe, the former University of Maryland star, who is now teaching school in Washington, D. C., will run in the Lapham 1,000 a week from Saturday at the Boston Garden. Kehoe is the fellow who has been finishing second to Campbell Kane in the 1,000 and 880 most of the winter. As the Indiana University boy is also entered in the Lapham special, another lively duel is expected.

* * *

Herbert Thompson, sprint star from Jersey City, has entered the Briggs 50-yard dash. He has won this race for the past two years, but this time may not find the going so easy. To make it three straight he must outsprint young Harold Davis, the sensational Californian, and Freddie Wolcott, the blond Texan from Rice Institute. Davis has been smashing records with reckless abandon, and Wolcott captured both the 50-yard dash and 45-yard high hurdles at the recent V. F. W. meet.

* * *

Donald W. Gardner, a well-known Corinthian and a graduate of the Buzzards Bay school of applied yachting, is the new commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, succeeding Thomas M. Elcock. The election took place at the seventy-fifth annual meeting of New England's senior organization last evening at the Rowe's Wharf station. He will fly his blue pennant from the truck of his auxiliary sloop Borogove 2nd.

* * *

Having worked out at Joe Stripp's Orlando (Fla.) baseball school, Johnny Cooney of the Bees could go out today and play nine innings. As a matter of fact, one of John's secrets of long-time success has been his ability to keep in top condition 12 months of the year. Incidentally, the veteran picked up a young outfielder for the Bees' Evansville (Ind.) farm. The boy is Dick Burkhardt of Bellevue, Ky., a left-hander. Cooney also signed his 1941 contract and it included a substantial increase.

* * *

Dom Di Maggio, as an athlete, is built along the Cooney style—streamlined. Dom probably will never stray far from playing shape during the off-season. This winter, although active five or six days a week in brother Joe's San Francisco restaurant, the young Red Sox center fielder could probably take a couple of swings in front of the batting cage today and be ready to hit .300 in the American League.

* * *

Bruins practiced at the Boston Garden today in preparation for the game with New York Americans here next Sunday night. If the team wins or ties it will make the 15th straight hockey game in which they have played without defeat and will leave only five more to go to better the 19-straight established by New York Rangers last year.

* * *

Although they hope to break the Ranger record, Manager Ross is more intent upon his team striving to overhaul the Toronto Maple Leafs for first place in the National Hockey League standing. Leafs are four points or two full games ahead at the moment.

* * *

The popularity of the modern professional ice skating shows and Sonja Henie is clearly indicated in the 92 entries now competing in Brighton. It was a sort of revelation to visit the Skating Club of Boston rink Saturday and see so many surprisingly good skaters milling around on one surface.

* * *

Americans will bring three new players to Boston Sunday night if Manager Red Dutton goes through with present plans. He demoted Goalie Earl Robertson, and Wings Johnny Sorrell and Freddy Hunt to Springfield in favor of a rookie goalie, Charley Rayner, and Wings Chuck Corrigan and Pete Kelly. Corrigan once was the property of Toronto and Kelly played with Detroit. If they go well against Chicago in New York tonight, they will undoubtedly be here Sunday.

* * *

The Tufts Alumni Varsity Club is honoring Tufts' great negro runner, Eddie Dugger, tomorrow night with a dinner at the University Club. One thing is certain: this new honor will no more affect the unassuming hurdler than have the national championships which have come his way.

Girl Ski Captains Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Captains and some of the two training squads for contestants in the East-West Girls Race to take place at Sun Valley, Idaho, on March 27, a week after the Harriman Cup Races, have been announced by Mrs. Herman Kiaer, of 170 East 71st Street, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the National Ski Association.

Mrs. Kiaer said it was hoped that the race might be made a three-cornered event, if Miss "Rettles" de Cosson, captain of the famous English F. I. S. team of 1938 and 1939, now on her way to Sun Valley, is able to organize a Canadian girls team.

Captains of the teams who are at Sun Valley making arrangements for the giant slalom down Baldy Mountain, are Mrs. Don Fraser (Gretchen Kunigke) of Denver, Colorado, for the West Team; and Miss Nancy Reynolds, of Montclair, N. J., for the East Team.

Those taking advantage of present ideal conditions, besides Mrs. Fraser, present Pacific Northwest champion, are Miss Clarita Heath of Pasadena, who is an instructor in the Sun Valley Ski School; Miss Virginia Gurnsey, Salt Lake City, and Miss Janet Quinney, Salt Lake City.

Other members of the West squad are Miss Yvonne Blossom of Stockton, Calif.; Miss Shirley MacDonald of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Grace Carter Lindley, American Olympic skier of Minneapolis; Miss Laurie French and Miss Mary Anne Hill of Mount Hood, Oregon.

On the East squad are Miss Elizabeth Woolsey, New Haven; Miss Harriet Jackson, Providence; Mrs. Emott Caldwell, Philadelphia; the Misses Marilyn and Barbara Shaw, Stowe, Vt.; Miss Dorothy Hoyt, Poughkeepsie. Miss Kathleen Harriman of New York City and Miss Rebecca Fraser of Vermont are also expected to compete on the East team.

Mrs. Kiaer said the listings were preliminary, as the number of contestants on each squad had not been finally determined and it was hoped to get more girls with A and B ratings.

First Schoolboy Hockey Tourney At Durham Rink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 30—The State's first schoolboy hockey tournament will be greeted by its opening whistle Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, on the University of New Hampshire ice, according to announcement received from Fred Walker, coach of the sport at Dover High.

Berlin, Dover, Concord, and Hanover will be the competitors in round-robin play under the sponsorship of the New Hampshire Coaches Association. The schedule will see premiliary games starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and final and consolation contests starting at 7 p. m.

Plans for making the tournament an annual affair have been given hearty support from Coaches Gerard Campagna of Berlin, Eugene Callahan of Concord, Forrest Branch of Hanover, and Walker.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 29

Michigan State 18, Michigan 14.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 31

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by recording.

For Friday, Jan. 31

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Feature Program; Hungarian Folksongs; News in English; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Harp Trio. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—William Holt: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Folk Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches" talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—11 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
2:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Serenade	Studio Program
2:15	E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
2:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Mutual Showcase"; Bob	Studio Program
2:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Stanley's Orchestra	Studio Program
3:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
3:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	"Here's Looking at You"	"Melody Mirror"
3:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
3:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	Connie Pace Club
4:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
5:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
5:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
5:30	Paul Sullivan	"Novatime"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
5:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
6:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
6:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	J. K. Galbraith, talk	"What Do You Think?"
6:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette, B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	King Cole Swingsters
6:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E. Oettinger, soprano
7:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
7:15	"City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; vocalists	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
7:30				"In Chicago Tonight"; variety program	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
7:45					Amer. Legion Auxiliary
8:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Bob Burns, guests; Music Maids; Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
8:15		Eleanor Lane, songs		Arthur Mann, comment	
8:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade		A. E. Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	
8:45		News; America's Town Meeting: "Should Congress Adopt the President's Lend-Lease Bill?"			
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Ahead of the Headlines; Paul Martin's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee Show; orchestra; chorus; guests: "Youth Views the War"; speakers	Harold M. Fleming	Five Star News
9:15				News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:30	Sports Quiz with Ted Wesley			Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange conductor	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	News of the World				Ray Noble's Orchestra
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Birthday Ball; address by President Roosevelt; music; talks	Birthday Ball from Boston Garden
10:15	Sports Quiz with Ted Wesley	Birthday Ball; address by President Roosevelt; music; talks	Sports Roundup		
10:30			"Musical Rendezvous"		
10:45	News of the World		"R. F. D. Melodies"		
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service		Birthday Ball from Boston Garden
11:15	Birthday Ball; address by President Roosevelt; music	Birthday Ball; address by President Roosevelt; music; talks	Birthday Ball; address by President Roosevelt; music; talks		
11:30					
11:45					

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore Revue	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Bachelor's Children		"Just About Time"; "Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"; "Choir Loft"; organ	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45					
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Farm and Home News
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Talk; Music	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae; Stocks; Musicale	"The Citadel"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"		Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports, Weather, Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service		"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	Singing Guitar
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Concert Orchestra	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Address by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Playgoer; J. Huntington
2:45	"Home of Brave"		"Light of the World"		News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch		Frank Gallucci's Review
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Dinner Dance Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Dinner Dance Music
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"; women's program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:30	"Hilltop House"		"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	Connie Pace Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Castles in the Air"
7:45			Walter Kidder, songs		"Castles in the Air"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour; Robert Young in "Western Union"; chorus; or.; News	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Lew Loyal"; dramatic series in	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:30		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	"Information, Please!"	Kaltah 'n' Swing Club"; with orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45			Clifton Fadiman, m. c.		The Four Tones
9:00	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Gangbusters"; drama		"Reminiscing in Rhythm"	
9:30	Playhouse; "Mrs. Fane Comes of Age"	News; Variety Program; guests; orch.; drama	"Everyman's Theater"; Arch Oboler Play	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Public Affairs	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Your Income Tax			News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Rhyme and Rhythm Club"; variety	Rep. J. W. Martin, Jr.	
10:45	News of the World			Cats 'n' Jammers	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service

Turnstiles Clicked Merrily in Southwest Conference Football in Past Season

Figures Compiled Are Highest Since 1935 Gridiron Schedule

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 30—Turnstiles at Southwest Conference stadiums twirled faster and longer the past football season than in any year since 1935, figures compiled by athletic business offices this week reveal. Nearly 750,000 fans attended the 50-odd games booked by Southwest grid teams during the 1940 season as the Texas Aggies rolled up a new record at the gate.

The Aggies played before 263,263 customers in its 10 games to better a mark established by the Southern Methodist University Mustangs in 1935. The Mustangs' mark was expected to remain a long time since the 193. team played 12 games and had the advantage of an 85,000 Rose Bowl crowd in that year.

In establishing the new record the Aggies drew an average of 26,000 customers a game, remarkable in the Southwest, since crowds of between 15,000 and 20,000 customers are considered good crowds. A crowd above 20,000 will pack most of the Southwest Conference stadiums.

Crowds of 40,000

Three times during the season the Aggies played before crowds of 40,000 or better. In their jaunt to the Pacific Coast the Aggies played U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles before 52,700 customers, the high of the season. On Thanksgiving Day in Austin the Aggies and Longhorns drew 43,800 fans, while in Dallas on New Year's Day in the Cotton Bowl the official gate figure was 45,442 spectators, the largest Southwest crowd of the season.

The Aggies also established another mark at which other schools can shoot. In 1939 and 1940 the attendance at Aggies games totaled 489,777, more than half the attendance at all the games played by all the Southwest schools in 1940.

An undefeated season in 1939 and a winning streak in 1940 that was not stopped until the final game of the regular season—plus the drawing power of big John Kimbrough, all-American fullback—were responsible for the big gates.

Greater in 1940

Strangely, the Aggie gate in 1940 was 16.2 per cent bigger than in 1939. The Aggies in 1939 played 11 games, compared with 10 in 1940, were undefeated and Conference champions in 1939 and played before a 69,000 crowd in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans. Five games at which there were crowds of 10,000 or less during 1939 brought the average down.

The six other Southwest schools also fared well at the gate, although not nearly so well as the Aggies. Ed Olle, business manager of athletics at the University of Texas, reports attendance increased at Texas games 10 per cent in 1940. Attendance at Longhorn games in 1940 totaled 210,000 compared with 191,000 in 1939. Texas was followed by Southern Methodist, co-holder of the Conference title with Texas A. & M. and Rice. Texas Christian, Baylor and Arkansas brought up the rear in that order.

* * *

Despite the fact it has been baseball weather the past few days in Texas and the Southwest basketball race is getting to the interesting stage, much of the talk has been about football. One future event coaches and fans in this section are looking forward to is the visit of Coach Clark Shaughnessy, mentor of the Stanford Rose Bowl champions.

Shaughnessy will be in Houston from Aug. 4 to 9 to serve as head instructor of the coaching school of the Texas High School Football Coaches Association. Assisting the Stanford coach will be Frank Leahy, Boston College coach whose team won the Sugar Bowl game from Tennessee, and Jess Neely, Rice Institute football coach.

An all-star game between high school players will be one of the events at the school. Shaughnessy will teach one squad his now famous T-formation. Neely will coach the other team. The coaching school, which is held annually by Texas coaches, is known as the Nation's largest football clinic. It usually attracts between 300 to 500 coaches, most of them high school mentors.

* * *

A new threat to Arkansas' bid for the 1941 cage title appeared this week as Southern Methodist moved into undisputed possession of second place in the standing. How dangerous a threat the Mustangs will prove to be may not be known for several weeks.

Southern Methodist, after a mediocre pre-Conference games record, has been regarded as one of the second division teams, but last week the Mustangs defeated the highly touted Rice Institute Owls, 43 to 36. Previously the Mustangs defeated Texas, another strong pennant contender, and Texas Christian. The Mustangs' only Conference loss was an early season setback by the Baylor Bears.

Some light may be thrown on how dangerous the Mustangs will be when they meet Baylor again on Feb. 4.

Soccer Goes Indoors

American born soccer football players will form a considerable majority of the 28 starters on the line-ups of the New York Americans, Brookhattan, Brooklyn Hispano and St. Mary's Celtics which will play a triple header at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Feb. 10, in soccer's indoor debut with seven aside teams.

The popularity of the fall to spring kicking sport has increased by leaps and bounds among American boys and many star native players are on the big professional teams of the American League, leading competition in the United States, and several thousand more on high school, college and university teams. The increase in American-born members of the many clubs which play their games mostly on Sunday afternoons has had a marked effect in swelling the crowds which turn out to see them in action in the various league contests and all over the country, particularly in the East, the attendances at the games are enjoying a considerable upswing.

The American-born stars who now rank high in the game, many of whom have played against visiting European and international teams in the last few years, and who will play in the opening indoor games at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 10 are:

New York Americans

Stanley Chesney, Jacob Lawrence, Eddie Parodi, Caeser De Rostaing and John Currie.

Brookhattan

Frank Greinert, Rudy Kuntner, Frank Richards and George Bryndza.

Brooklyn Hispano

Charles Altemose, Bob Compton, Bert Anderson and Frank Fernandez.

St. Mary's Celtics

Jos Martinelli, William Stark, Frank Lloyd and "Duke" Nanoski.

Tickets are now on sale at the Madison Square Garden Box Offices priced at 55 cents general admission and 75 cents to $2.20 reserved.

Elizabeth Hicks Has Close Calls In Golf Tourney

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., remained in the Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament running today after two hairbreadth escapes, but little Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., looked on from the galleries.

Miss Suggs, winner of the first two winter tournaments, bowed to Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., 3 and 2, in the quarter-finals yesterday and Miss Hicks narrowly averted a similar fate.

The Californian, whose qualifying 74 was the talk of the tournament, lost her deft putting touch and eliminated young Nancy McClave of Maplewood, N. J., only after a 22-hole battle. Earlier Miss Hicks had come from behind to trim Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn., 2 and 1.

Miss Hicks' semifinal opponent was Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., whose steady golf defeated Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, 1 up.

Grace Amory, Palm Beach socialite golfer, matched strokes with Miss Miley after ousting Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, 2 up, in the quarter-finals.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

American League

Philadelphia 3, Hershey 0.
Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 4 (tie).

American Association

Minneapolis 5, St. Louis 2.
Omaha 3, Tulsa 1.

Kovacs-Riggs Rivalry Heads Tennis Parade

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., and Bobby Riggs of Chicago—favored to renew their rivalry in the University of Miami invitational tennis tournament—headed a parade of seeded players into the quarter-finals.

Play followed the script except for one slight miscue—the upset ejection of eighth-seeded Billy Gillespie, University of Miami star.

Gardner Larned, rangy Chicago youth who is ranked third among the nation's juniors, sent Gillespie to the sidelines in a spirited 6—3, 6—4 skirmish.

Kovacs discarded his usual clowning tactics to whip George Parks, University of Miami tennis captain, 6—3, 6—1.

Seventh-seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City had a difficult time overcoming Dick McKee, another Miami collegian, 7—5, 6—8, 6—0.

Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, seeded third, caught up with the field by beating Gus Ganzenmuller of New York, 6—1, 12—10, and Vincent Paul of Seattle, 6—1, 6—0.

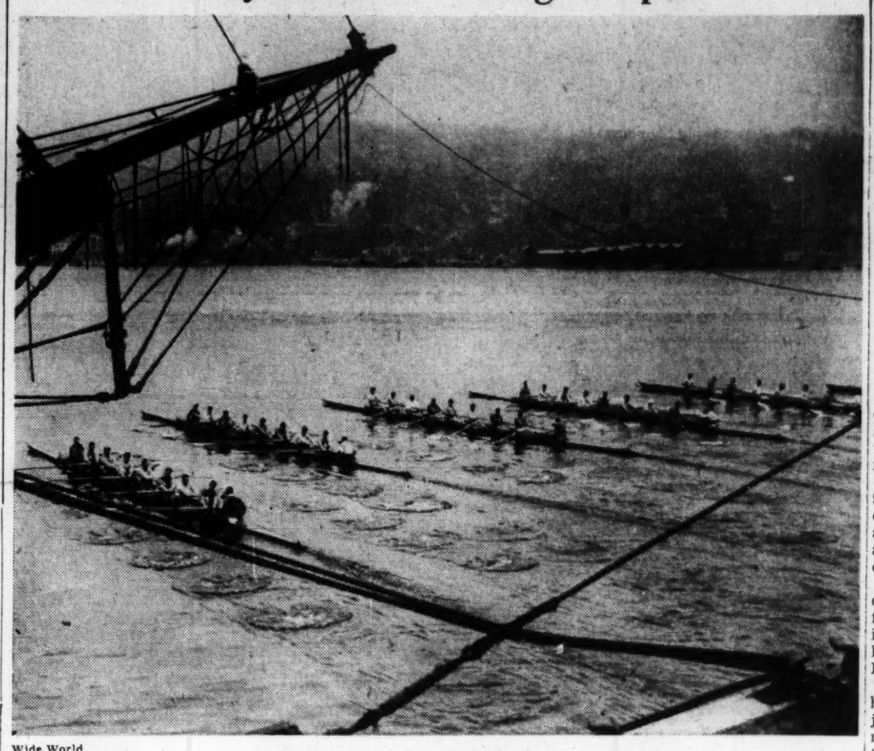
Gardnar Mulloy of Miami thrashed Jim Bartlett of Miami, 6—0, 6—1, Elwood Cooke of New York beat Martin Buxby of Miami, 6—1, 6—3, and Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., routed Lawrence Shippey of Waycross, Ga., 6—0, 6—0.

Joliat Gets Card

MIDLAND, Ont. (AP) — Auriel Joliat, known as the "Mighty Mite" in his 16 seasons with Montreal's National Hockey League Canadiens, has been reinstated as an amateur, President George S. Dudley of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League announces.

Basil Doran, formerly of the Toronto Maple Leafs, and Eddie Ambois, once with the Providence Reds, also have been reinstated.

Early Start for Poughkeepsie



Wide World

Washington Huskies Work Out

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington oarsmen turned out in full force as the first practice of 1941 got under way on Lake Union. The boys bent over their oars in strenuous practice for several miles under the watchful eyes of Head Coach Al Ulbrickson. The Huskies won the famed Poughkeepsie Regatta down the Hudson River last year.

Sprints Put John Munski Nearer Top

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 30 (AP)—A year of workouts as a sprinter have transformed John Munski from a so-so runner to a standout miler.

The recent Missouri graduate went East a year ago and tiptoed into almost immediate obscurity by finishing in the ruck at the Wanamaker Mile. He returned to the Tiger campus chagrined and, by the time of the Princeton invitational, had revamped his running style to the extent that he won.

That started a string of mile victories—on the puddle-dotted track at Minnesota in the 1940 national collegiates, the recent Sugar Bowl games and at Boston two weeks ago.

Right now Munski, who picked up his earlier speed by outracing his 10 sisters and brothers to the cookie jar, is in New York for a series of races that include the Wanamaker Mile Saturday night.

Back here on the Tiger campus his coach, Jack Matthews, predicts his protege will be unbeatable in the future if the former Lewiston, Mont., youngster comes through the ordeal without a too badly blemished record.

"For a year now Munski has practiced only on sprints and the shorter middle-distances races in an effort to develop a finishing kick," said Matthews. "John won both his big races this winter by outsprinting the boys to the tape."

Matthews thinks that Walter Mehl and Chuck Fenske, two former Wisconsin whirlwinds who have been Munski's most persistent foes on the boards, will retaliate by running the opening quarters a bit faster.

"But John was clocked in 3:03.7 for three-quarters of a mile last week and had enough left to finish in about 4:08.5 or 4:09."

Mehl shaded Munski in the Prout Mile at Boston last Saturday using those tactics with the outcome a virtual dead heat. Both were timed in 4:09.7, a new record, with Mehl awarded the trophy.

Races and rivals bothered Munski only a little as he left for the East, however. He'd like to learn to dance.

"I've always wanted to dance, but always felt that it would take the spring out of my legs," he sighed.

Nine Officials Pick Pro Games To College Work

As is the custom at this time of year, the staff of officials assigned to varsity games by the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association is now being reorganized and realigned for the 1941 season, it was announced yesterday by the Association's Commissioner, Asa S. Bushnell of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics.

"Only nine members of last year's group of 134 officials have reported their intentions of officiating in professional football," said Bushnell. "This means that less than 7 per cent of the men who handled all of our varsity contests in 1940 will be ineligible for similar service in 1941 because of our recent decision not to assign to collegiate competition any officials employed in professional games. We probably won't fill all of these vacated places, as a staff of approximately 125 is adequate for our needs."

Members of last year's National Professional League staff who will do collegiate officiating exclusively are Ellwood A. Geiges of Philadelphia, William T. Halloran of Providence, Harry O. Dayhoff of Harrisburg, Calvin L. Bolster of Pittsburgh, Wilmer G. Crowell of Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Thorp of New York.

Former Minnesota Athletes In High-Level Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Former University of Minnesota athletes have maintained a consistently high level of employment after graduation, and those who say athletes aren't smart are wrong, according to a survey recently completed.

Somewhat nettled by the many subscribers to the theory that athletes aren't smart, Athletic Director Frank G. McCormick recently had Clarence Osell make a study of the file on former Gopher athletes that is a part of Minnesota athletic records. Mr. Osell's findings were interesting.

For example, he found that 27.1 per cent of all former Minnesota "M" men are lawyers, doctors, dentists, or engaged in related professional fields. Thirteen per cent are engaged in selling, 8.8 per cent in engineering, 6.5 per cent in miscellaneous executive positions, 6 per cent are teachers and 5.6 per cent are in physical education. Only five out of 722 former Minnesota athletes queried were engaged in professional athletics. An additional 180 were employed in miscellaneous positions ranging from accountants, air mail pilots and bakers to six men who list themselves as retired.

"That is not the whole story either," Osell said. "The fact that 29 per cent of our letttermen are in professions that require specialization beyond the regular four-year training period indicates scholastic ability above the average."

Getting down to individual cases it was found that a railroad president, a geologist, a prominent educator, a bacteriologist, bank examiner, congressman, research chemist, several members of college and university faculties, an editor, five brokers, two judges, three ranchers and dozens of other business and professional leaders once competed for Minnesota in intercollegiate athletics. Some, of course, played in the early days of football.

From the 1927 Gopher football team, one of the Big Ten leaders in that season, Quarterback Fred Hovde is now assistant to the president of the University and is a former Rhodes scholar. Halfback Malvin Nydahl is now Dr. Malvin Nydahl, Center George MacKinnon is now a member of the Minnesota legislature and Guard George Gibson is a member of the geology faculty at Ohio State University and recently returned from a commercial assignment in Egypt.

The 1934 football Gophers, national and Big Ten champions, seem to be continuing their successes off the gridiron. Quarterback Vernal (Babe) LeVoir turned down a lucrative offer to play professional football because he said, "football was fun, but now I have my education. It's time to put it to work." Today, he is an insurance executive with an outstanding record.

All-America Halfback Francis (Pug) Lund is now an executive in the Twin City branch of one of the nation's big motor companies. End Bob Tenner and Halfback Bill Proffitt are physicians, Center Dale Rennebohm and Tackle Dick Smith are salesmen. Fullback Sheldon Beise, Guard Bill Bevan and Phil Bengston are now assistant coaches at Minnesota, Stanford and Tulane, respectively.

Here are the tabulated results of Osell's census of Minnesota's former athletes:

	No.	%
Professional (Lawyers 77, Doctors 68, Dentists 37), Related fields 13	195	27.1
Physical Education and associated fields	41	5.6
Teaching	44	6.0
Selling	94	13.0
Engineering and related fields	63	8.7
Government work	32	4.4
Miscellaneous Executive Positions	47	6.5
Agriculture	21	2.9
Professional Athletics	5	.7
Miscellaneous	180	25.1
		100.0
	722	
No profession listed	135	
	857	

Eastern Athletes Dominate

NEW YORK (AP)—With 12 of last year's team again gaining recognition, eastern athletes dominated the All-America track and field team selected on the basis of 1940 performances by Dan Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Seventeen eastern athletes were awarded positions. The Midwest was next in line with nine, followed by the Far West with eight. Three went to the South and two to the Southwest, both to Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute's great hurdler.

Wolcott, who also gained two berths on Ferris' all-college team, was one of the dozen that repeated. The others were, John Borican, Elberon, N. J., 1000-yard run; Gregory Rice, South Bend, Ind., 5,000-meter run; Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I., 20-kilometer run; Don Lash, Indiana State Police, cross country; Allan Tolmich, Detroit, 70-yard hurdles; Al Cicerone, Irvington, N. J., 10-kilometer walk; John Rahkonen, New York, 30-kilometer walk; Les Steers, San Francisco, high jump; Cornelius Warmerdam, San Francisco, pole vault; Phil Fox, San Francisco, discus, and Joe McCluskey, New York A. C., steeplechase.

The team:

60-Yard Run—Mozel Ellerbee, Tuskegee.
100- and 200-Meter Run—Harold Davis, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
400-Meter Run—Grover Klemmer, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
800-Yard Run—James Herbert, New York University.
800-Meter Run—John Woodruff, New York A. C.
1,000-Yard Run—John Borican, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J.
Mile—Charles Fenske, West Allis, Wis.
1,500-Meter Run—Walter Mehl, Madison, Wis.
5,000-Meter Run—Gregory Rice, South Bend, Ind.
10,000-Meter Run—Don Lash, Indiana State Police.
15-Kilometer Run—Eino Pentti, New York A. C.
20- and 25-Kilometer Run — Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
30-Kilometer Run—Barney Gedwillas, Thomas, W. Va.
Marathon—Don Heinicke, Baltimore, Md.
Cross Country—Don Lash.
Steeplechase—Joe McCluskey, New York A. C.
70-Yard Hurdles—Allan Tolmich, Detroit.
110- and 200-Meter Hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute.
400-Meter Hurdles—Carl McBain, Los Angeles.
3,000-Meter Walk—Otto Kotraba, New York A. C.
10 and 15-Kilometer Walk—Al Cicerone, Irvington, N. J.
20-Kilometer Walk—Leo Schnepel, Elizabeth, N. J.
30-Kilometer Walk—John Rahkonen, New York.
40-Kilometer Walk—John J. Abbate Cincinnati.
50-Kilometer Walk—William Mihalo, Hamtramck, Mich.
High Jump—Les Steers, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Broad Jump and Hop, Step and Jump—Billy Brown, Louisiana State University.
Pole Vault—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
16-Pound Shot—Al Blozis, Georgetown.
35-Pound Weight—Nile Perkins, Bowdoin.
56-Pound Weight—Henry Dreyer, New York A. C.
Hammer Throw — Stanley Johnson, Brunswick, Maine.
Discus — Phil Fox, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Javelin—Boyd Brown, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Pentathlon—Harry March, Washington, D. C.
Decathlon—William Watson, University of Michigan.

All-College Team

100-Yard Run—Clyde Jeffrey, Stanford.
220-Yard Run—Barney Ewell, Penn State.
440-Yard Run—Lee Orr, Washington State.
880-Yard Run—Campbell Kane, Indiana.
Mile—John Munski, Missouri.
Two Miles—Roy Fehr, Michigan State.
Cross Country—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.
120 and 220-Yard Hurdles—Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute.
440-Yard Hurdles—Carl McBain, U. C. L. A.
High Jump—John Wilson, Southern California.
Broad Jump—Jack Robinson, U. C. L. A.
Hop, Step and Jump—Billy Brown, Louisiana State.
Pole Vault—Kenneth Dills, Southern California.
Shot Put—Al Blozis, Georgetown.
Hammer—Robert Bennett, Maine.
Discus—Archie Harris, Indiana.
Javelin—Boyd Brown, Oregon.

Conner Says Football Is Undervalued

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Southeastern Conference's Athletic Commissioner, Mike Conner, believes "just criticism" of college football comes from "deceitful and fraudulent" recruiting.

Addressing University of Mississippi alumni and officials at a dinner, the former Governor of this State commended conference members for showing "wisdom and courage" in legalizing athletic scholarships, but scored some methods he said had been used by talent scouts.

Undervalued

"Many of the critics today are contending football is overemphasized," he said. "That is not the trouble. I maintain college football is undervalued."

Conner said a survey had shown 90 per cent of the holders of Southeastern Conference athletic scholarships came "from humble homes and poor parents," and could not otherwise have had the education.

"The just criticism," Conner declared, "comes from the deceit and fraudulent practices that in some instances have ranged from college presidents down to janitors. It has saturated the game."

He charged some institutions had given boys actual cash, found jobs for the youths' parents, then required the players to "sign on their word of honor" that they had "not been given special inducements."

He told of a Florida high school star taken to every game a certain college played during last football season by one of the college's scouts.

Forego Bidding

"One week during practice," Conner said, "this chap told the coach he would have to move a scheduled game up to Thursday night so the player could make a Saturday college game. The coach was sap enough to do it."

Under Conner's supervision, Southeastern Conference schools have agreed to forego competitive bidding for athletes—except insofar as they may stress such things as the educational merits of their respective institutions—and to limit inducements to the "legal" scholarships.

Scholarships are standardized, providing tuition, board, books, laundry, medical services, and the privilege of earning a maximum of $10 per month at a legitimate job.

Snead Set Pace In Pro-Amateur Golfing Tuneup

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 30 (AP)—Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., professional, won the pro-amateur tuneup for the Western Open golf tournament yesterday, but yielded individual honors to Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, who fired a sizzling 65, six under par.

Snead's card was 66. He and Barry Goldwater, Phoenix amateur, had a best ball score of 63 to finish in front of the field in the special event.

Brilliant Round

Demaret, who will defend his Western Open crown in the tournament opening here tomorrow, ended a brilliant round with a 16-foot putt on the 18th green for a birdie four. With Kim Bannister, Jr., Phoenix, he had a best ball score of 64.

Tied with Demaret and Bannister with 64s were Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., veteran, and Gray Madison, Phoenix amateur.

Bracketed with best ball 65s were Denny Shute, Chicago, and Vic Armstrong, Phoenix; Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., and John Barnum, Chicago amateur.

Many Under Par

Of the approximately 40 professionals entered, 15 shot rounds of par or better on the Phoenix Country Club layout.

Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., put together cards of 33 and 34 for a four under par 67, one stroke better than Johnny Bulla, Chicago. Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., fired a 69.

Bracketed with 70s were Jim Turnesa, New York; Jim Thomson, Chicopee, Mass.; Eduardo Blasi, Buenos Aires; and Rod Munday, White Plains, N. Y. Byron Nelson, present P. G. A. champion, fired a 71 along with Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., and Morton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

Virginia 40, Army 36.
Illinois 53, University of Mexico 30.
Georgetown 28, Penn State 24 (overtime).
Rhode Island State 57, St. Francis N. Y. 42
Central (Mich.) State 26, Grand Rapids 20.
Mercer 57, Newberry 35.
Culver-Stockton 34, Westminster (Mo.) 30
Hobart 44, Union (N. Y.) 31.
New River 54, Beckley State 40.
Gettysburg 36, Western Maryland 24.
Wilmington 31, Cincinnati 27.
Wofford 49, Davidson 40.
Washington (St. Louis) 41, Missouri Mines 37.
Long Island 46, Butler 35.
Indiana State 30, Detroit 29.
Tuskegee 56, Hampton 42.
Middle Tennessee Teach 36, Sewanee 29.
Ithaca 52, Mansfield 42.
Baker 33, College of Emporia 31.
McPherson 35, Methel 26.
Georgetown (Ky.) 52, Louisville 31.
Transylvania 37, Centre 34.
Loyola 42, Centenary 27.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	19	8	3	89	57	41
Boston	14	7	9	103	73	37
Detroit	13	10	8	71	66	34
Chicago	12	12	6	70	75	30
Rangers	10	14	7	81	82	27
Montreal	10	16	7	70	83	24
Americans	6	17	7	53	107	19

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

Princeton 56, Rider 19.
Slippery Rock Tchrs. 36, Edinboro Tchrs. 20.

Will Harridge Went From Railroad Into Baseball

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Will Harridge didn't pick baseball as his career—baseball picked it for him.

Authority for this unusual information is none other than Mr. Harridge himself, one of the most popular executives baseball ever has produced and apparently destined to lead the American League for many years to come as President, Secretary and Treasurer.

His entry into the game dates back to December, 1911. For 10 years he had been an employee of the Wabash Railroad, which handled most transportation problems of American League clubs. Harridge was the young passenger department employee who handled the details of player tickets and baggage movements.

Joined Johnson

"Henry Kline, chief clerk and my superior, came in one morning and told me I was through with the Wabash," Harridge recalls. "You can imagine my surprise when he told me that the next Monday I was to report to Ban Johnson, American League President, as his personal secretary.

"I didn't have a chance to decline and perhaps the fact that my salary was jumped from $90 a month to $50 a week had a lot to do with my decision to accept. Anyway, I'd only been married five months and that $50 looked like a fortune."

At that last remark a broad, engaging smile came to his face. It seemed to epitomize the friendly, warming personality of the speaker. That personality, a perfect adjunct to the man's natural ability, served him to advantage from the moment he entered the league office. For the club owners genuinely liked him in addition to respecting his work. They liked him in those early days and continued to like him well enough to reelect him twice for increasingly longer terms.

Named by Shibe

Johnson retired in 1927. E. S. Barnard was elected President and Harridge was officially named league secretary. In that post he served under Barnard until March of 1931. Subsequently Harridge was approached by Tom Shibe, Philadelphia Athletics President, who suggested that he take the league presidency.

"I told him I'd like to run the league one year and then have the job if found satisfactory," Harridge said. "Frank Navin, owner of the Detroit Tigers, was acting President and suggested that I handle the league office detail.

"Charles A. Comiskey sent for me one day. He said club owners wanted some decisive action because too many men were after the job. A meeting was called in Cleveland and on May 27, 1931, I was named President and Treasurer for a three-year term."

Later he was re-elected for five years and the 1938 meeting saw the owners name him for a 10-year period.

All Co-operate

"Through the years the owners must have been a fine group of men," he said. "They've been more than fair to me and the whole league has gone along with no internal troubles. The ability to cooperate and work out problems broadmindedly has been a great help toward the success we've enjoyed. We've had our lean years, it is true, but it's a grand testimonial to the team owners that no indebtedness ever has been incurred."

A striking figure, six feet tall and of erect carriage, Harridge is the rare type who stands out in a crowd.

For relaxation he putters around the garden of his suburban home at Wilmette, or takes long drives in the country with his wife, the former Maude Hunter of Decatur, Ill., and his 20-year-old son, Bill, a student at Northwestern University. He plays golf only occasionally.

"My life in baseball has been about 99 per cent luck," he said with a laugh. "No one could have been any luckier than I was when I received that unexpected chance back there in 1911."

That may be, but there are hundreds of baseball people today who will say that the game itself had some good fortune when it discovered Will Harridge.

N. Y. U. Diamond Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—New York University's varsity baseball team will engage in a stiff 25-game schedule this spring, it has been announced by Graduate Manager Albert B. Nixon. The season opens for the Violet with the Alumni nine on March 29 and will close with the traditional meeting with Fordham University on Memorial Day.

Coach William V. "Bill" McCarthy, former Holy Cross and Lehigh star, will inaugurate his 20th season as varsity diamond coach at New York University this spring.

The Violet will play a home-and-home series with seven teams—C. C. N. Y., Hofstra, Holy Cross, St. John's, Lafayette, Manhattan, and Fordham. Other opponents listed for the N. Y. U. varsity are Georgetown, Columbia, Boston College, Princeton, Williams, Temple, Rutgers, the N. Y. A. C., Colgate, and Syracuse.

The N. Y. U. team ended the 1940 season with a brilliant 3-to-2 victory over Fordham last Memorial Day. The nine won 11 games, tied 1 and lost 6 during the season. The Violet bowed to Hofstra, Fordham, Manhattan, Lafayette, and to St. John's, twice.

This season's nine will be captained by George Leavy, veteran shortstop. Six lettermen were lost by last June's graduation, including Capt. Alexander Campanis, second base; Edward H. Boell, star pitcher; Michael Manganiello, third baseman; Harold Auer, reserve pitcher; and Lester Reiss and Silvio Suriano, reserve outfielders.

The complete schedule follows:

March 29—Alumni
April 3—Hofstra, away; 5—Williams; 7—Princeton, away; 9—C. C. N. Y.; 12—Hofstra; 14—Columbia, away; 16—Rutgers, away; 19—Temple, away; 22—Manhattan; 23—Lafayette; 26—Fordham; 29—St. John's, away.
May 3—Holy Cross, away; 7—C. C. N. Y., away; 8—Lafayette, away; 9—Boston College; 10—Manhattan, away; 13—Colgate, away; 14—Syracuse, away; 16—Georgetown; 17—St. John's; 21—Holy Cross; 24—N. Y. A. C., away; 30—Fordham, away.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Boy at The Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Ten

One sunny morning Rory was painting the fence at the back of the inn yard when he saw Denny Burke strolling up from the harbor. He pushed the brush into the can of paint, and was about to dart into one of the sheds when he stopped himself.

"Why should I keep out of his way?" he thought. "If I don't want to go to sea, why should I?"

And he took up the brush and went on laying the fresh green paint over the faded posts.

"Hullo there!" called Denny. "I've a bit of a note for ye."

"A note!" exclaimed Rory. "Who could be writing me a note?"

He was so surprised that he let the brush fall and the paint splashed over his boots. But he stood still until Denny came up and held out a faded note.

"There y'are, me lad, an' don't go about sayin' I'm a disobleegin' sort o' chap, for tisn't many ud come all this way to do a good turn to a kitchen boy."

"You're very kind," said Rory.

"Not at all, not at all, tis a pleasure!" declared Denny, leaning on an unpainted part of the fence and watching Rory with his sharp eyes.

Rory opened the note slowly. He had not had many letters in his life and he did not want Denny Burke to watch him reading this one.

"Who is it from?" he asked.

"If ye read it, ye'll soon know," replied Denny with a grin.

Rory turned away as he unfolded the paper. The words were printed and it was signed "Phelim."

"Come to Narrow Water bridge at once," he read. "I have important news for you."

"Any answer?" asked Denny leaning across the fence.

A Sudden Departure

"I—I'll come at once," stammered the boy. "At least I will, if I can get away."

"Lave it to me, I'll fix it wid Bridgie," said Denny, putting his hand on a post and leaping over. "But first sign the note to let Phelim know ye've had it, for he's a quare, suspicious man an' I want no trouble for obleegin' me friends."

He winked, and held out a bitten stub of pencil.

"Why should I sign the note when I'm going to see Phelim?" demanded Rory.

"Sure, ye'll need a bit of a wash an' ye stuck all over wid paint, an' I'm goin' that 'way meself. Sign now, like a good lad."

Rory signed the note and returned it, then rushed up to his attic. When he came down he looked into the kitchen, but Bridgie was not there, so, hoping that Denny had arranged for him to go, he set off for Narrow Water bridge.

The bridge was higher up than the one crossed by the main road, and was at a point where the river rushed through a deep gorge with waterfalls at the upper and lower ends. It was for foot passengers only, and was held by wire ropes. In a high wind it creaked and swayed, and some people would not cross it in stormy weather.

As Rory hurried along he wondered why Phelim should wish to meet him in so lonely a place.

"Maybe he's found a strange herb," thought the boy, smiling.

He took all the short cuts the herb gatherer had shown him and ran until he was breathless, for the way was uphill, until he reached the pine wood. The air was hot and sweet under the trees, his feet made no sound on the thick carpet of pine needles and he stopped for a moment to rest and look about him.

A narrow track led down to the bridge. Few came that way, so it was faint and only visible to those who knew where to look. Rory leaned against the stump of a recently felled tree and found he could just see one end of the bridge.

Waiting for Phelim

"I'll wait here till Phelim comes," he decided, for it was pleasant to look down upon the rushing river.

A man came out from the rocks towards the bridge.

"There he is!" exclaimed Rory, and was about to dash down to the meeting place when something stopped him.

He drew back. That tall figure, with long swinging strides and smart city clothes was not the herb gatherer, but Master Anthony.

"I'll wait till he's well away," thought the boy.

When, at last, he went down, he kept in the shelter of the trees and then of the rocks. He stepped out upon the little bridge, so that he could see Phelim whichever way he came.

Far down, where the river had to force its way among the rocks, he caught sight of the familiar creel and the bent back of the herb gatherer as he searched for plants.

"I'll go down and meet him," decided the boy.

He scrambled over the rough ground as quickly as he could, while keeping a watch out, for fear he and his friend should pass one another by. But every time he saw Phelim he was going farther away.

"That's queer!" muttered Rory. "He isn't coming up to the bridge. He must have forgotten."

The boy kept on, but now he could no longer see Phelim. He put his hands to his mouth and called until the rocks sent back the cry: "Phelim! Phelim!"

He heard a rustling in the bushes behind and turned quickly. To his disappointment instead of Phelim, Master Anthony walked out.

"Why all the noise?" he asked. "You're not lost, are you?"

He was smiling pleasantly, but Rory felt afraid of him.

"I was calling someone down there," he replied.

"Your friend can wait," said Master Anthony.

He seated himself on a rock. There was such authority in his voice that Rory went slowly over to him.

Chased By Two

"Aren't you the kitchen boy from the inn at Kildore?" asked the young man.

"You know I am," thought Rory, but he answered, "I am."

Master Anthony nodded.

"I remember now. Denny Burke takes an interest in you. I understood he had arranged for you to ship on The Seagull?"

"I don't want to go to sea," declared Rory.

Master Anthony yawned.

"I think you had better change your mind. Come now, I'll give you ten pounds if you do."

He spoke carelessly, as though it did not greatly matter what Rory's answer would be, but his eyes were glittering with excitement as he stared at the boy.

Rory had never seen ten pounds in his life. He thought of all he could do with it. He was tempted, but he pressed his lips together with determination and shook his head.

"I'll not leave Kildore until I want to," he said, and started to march away, but the young man seized him by the arm.

"No hurry, my dear lad, no hurry. Why are you so anxious to stay at The Swinging Lantern? Bridgie says you're fond of books, anxious to make something of yourself, yet you're determined to remain a kitchen boy! Tell me, what is the attraction?"

"Let me go!" exclaimed Rory. "It's none of your business. Let me go!"

He struggled, but Master Anthony held him firmly.

"You're obstinate," said the man quietly. "Your friends have decided that you shall go on The Seagull. The ship is waiting for you at Ballydoon. Come now, be sensible."

Rory's answer was to give Master Anthony a sudden kick. His boots were bound with iron and he kicked hard. Startled, the young man let go and Rory sprang away, dodging among the rocks and making for the shelter of the trees.

Suddenly another man appeared. The boy swerved and sped on. Close after came the thud of following feet and he knew he could run no faster. He had seen his pursuer's face as he fled. Denny Burke it was who hunted him through the wood.

Denny's fingers were already on Rory's shoulder when a stick was thrust between the man's legs and he fell headlong.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory had lived on the Molloy farm ever since he could remember, but he knew that his real home had been elsewhere. His great trouble was that the tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared, and no one seemed able to help him unravel the mystery. He determined never to rest until he had solved it.

Drawn by N. Lavrin for The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't want to go to sea," declared Rory.

Meet the Conifers

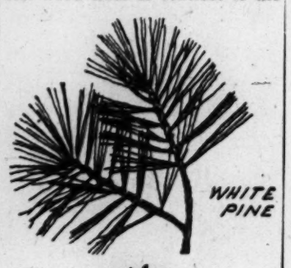
An Outdoor Column

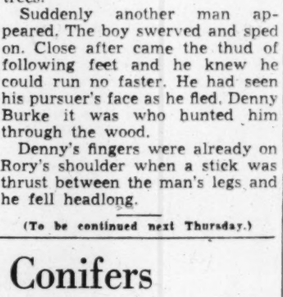
By Hillcrest

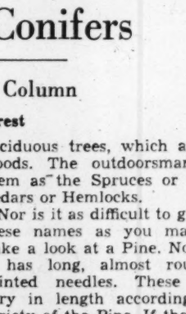
It is strange that many boys and girls have so much difficulty in recognizing the evergreens—or at least telling one from the other—because the evergreens are always with us. Bravely they stand upright in the summer to shield us from the heat, and just as bravely they hold onto their needles during the winter to screen us from the cold. They are a constant and one should know their names, if for no other reason than to recognize their dauntlessness.

As a group they are called Conifers because of their habit of bearing cones instead of seeds. The lumberman knows them as the soft-wood trees in contrast to the deciduous trees, which are hardwoods. The outdoorsman knows them as the Spruces or Pines or Cedars or Hemlocks.

Nor is it as difficult to give them these names as you may think. Take a look at a Pine. Notice that it has long, almost round and pointed needles. These needles vary in length according to the variety of the Pine. If they are on a White Pine, they will be 3 to 4 inches long, if on a Yellow Pine from 10 to 15 inches. But in all cases the Pine has long, sharp needles that grow from the stemlets in small groups. The distinguishing mark of the Pine, then, is its grouped and lengthy needles.







Hemlock and Balsam

The Hemlock, on the other hand, has short, blunt, flat needles that grow singly from each side of the stem. This makes the Hemlock branch a flat branch, and since these branches are often long and extremely slender, the Hemlock tree has a lacy look. Look for the evergreen with the flat needles and lacy appearance and you have found a Hemlock.

The Balsam, or Balsam Fir, you all know because that is the Christmas tree. Its needles are a trifle longer than the Hemlock's and grow more fully around the stem. They, nevertheless, do not fully round out the stem. And the branch itself is fairly sturdy. Also, each stemlet makes a 45 degree angle with the branch. Thus the Balsam has a stiffer, more formal appearance than either the Pine or the Hemlock.

Then comes the Spruce. In the Spruce, the short, often slightly curved needles, grow out all around the stem. That is the mark of the Spruce Tree. Sometimes those needles cling close to the branch. Sometimes they are longer and bush out from the stem. But always they grow all around the branch, and in that way you can tell a Spruce. At a distance the Spruce will have a rather spiky appearance, and many varieties are an extremely dark green.

The Cedar Has No Needles

In contrast to the Spruce, the Cedar is not green at all, but almost brown. In reality it is brownish-green. But there is another characteristic about the Cedar. No matter whether it is a Red or White, the Cedar has no needles. It has a leaf spray instead, made up of numerous small and dry scales that overlap each other on the many branched stems. Thus you can always tell a Cedar by the fact that it is an evergreen without the needles.

A Cedar's bark, too, is different from the other conifers. It is shaggy, and the outer portion is often scaling off in strips. This is the bark that makes such fine tinder for your fire-making sets. The Arbor Vitae is sometimes mistaken for the Cedar. The difference between the two trees is that the Arbor Vitae is a deeper green than the Cedar and the scales are flatter. The Arbor Vitae has a heavier look as well.

And that is the list of the conifers. Know those few main divisions, together with their outstanding characteristics, and nine times out of ten you will know all evergreens. Thus you will be paying your tribute to those brave soldiers of the woods, the conifers.

Badges Before Bombs

A thirteen-year-old Girl Guide was working very hard to finish a garment she was making for her Needlewoman Badge test next day when several bombs fell near her London home. Her mother and brother dived under the table, but the Guide went on sewing, saying she couldn't stop for bombs or she'd never get it finished!

Let Us Read Awhile

Book Reviews

Romance in Roman Britain

Britannia, the sea-girt isle, with its snow-white cliffs forming the portal by which an exiled Roman family living in the second century made their entry, seemed a haven of wonderful opportunity to the youngest of those refugees—Lavinia Claudia, heroine of "The White Isle," by Caroline Dale Snedeker. Freedom and strength seemed to welcome her with each breath she drew, awakening her senses to the beauty of this far-away and new country that was to be her home.

The tragic humiliation that had been hers in her duteous attempt to fulfill her father's wishes for her marriage on the Palatine, the long days of traveling on the endless white Roman road to the port in Gaul, full of marvel though they had been, were all pushed from her mind in her eager readiness to take all happenings in this new land as inevitable and right.

To each member of Lavinia's family, Britannia offered different hopes and fears. Favonius, her father, out of favor with the Emperor for still clinging to the standards of the Republic, dreaded unfamiliar work under an unfriendly governor. Aurelia, her mother, accustomed to a well-ordered Roman household, had solemn thoughts about making a home in what she considered a wilderness. Her brother, Marcus, definitely saw ahead of him on the horizon to the north the possibility for action that he longed for most—an appointment in the Roman Army.

Days, months, and years take flight in the events that press upon the Claudian family. While traveling on the less frequented roads in the West Country, Lavinia and her mother met a British-born Roman, who became Lavinia's devoted protector. Her friendship and romance with Govan taught Lavinia the understanding also of a new faith. Christianity was at that time just beginning to take root in Britannia.

In this alive and moving story of the development of a young girl's character in an alien land, Mrs. Snedeker again touches the spring that unites poetry and history.

South American Progress

Two books of compelling interest to older boys and girls who are in search of facts of history concerning the march of events that have brought progress to the southern continent of the New World since 1492, are "The Bridge of Water, The Story of Panama and the Canal," by Helen Nicolay, and "Liberators and Heroes of South America," by Marion Lansing.

The tale of the canal tells the dramatic story of one of man's greatest achievements, called by Lord Bryce "the greatest liberty man ever took with Nature," and gives in graphic detail the struggles and successes of each period of its development. The use of the word "bridge" in the title of the book is apt. It is indicative of the complete co-ordination apparent throughout its contents, for in its account of man's accomplishing this structure, centuries are spanned between the visions of early explorers and the final triumphs of modern engineers, and this spot on the earth's surface is shown to be a link of vast importance.

Mrs. Lansing's collection of biographical sketches of South American heroes during the Wars of Independence, which followed so closely our American Revolution, has a continuity that is often lacking in such volumes. Besides containing vivid word portraits of individuals of the nineteenth century, an appreciable amount of background history is given. Miranda, Forerunner of Independence, San Martin, Savior of the South, and Bolivar, the Great Liberator, are the three patriots whose words and deeds arouse the greatest interest.

Girlhood of a Queen

A faithful portrayal of the historical events that surrounded the childhood and girlhood of Queen Elizabeth leading to the great day of her coronation is given in "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," by Marian King. Twenty-five years that were lived by the young Princess for the most part in banishment—away from the sight, first of a bitterly disappointed father, King Henry VIII, and later of a relentlessly antagonistic step-sister, Queen Mary.

Simply and clearly are the facts assembled dealing with the complications of the vagaries of King Henry VIII, of the despicable plottings of the Councillors during the short reign of Edward VI, and of the personal effronteries suffered by Elizabeth by the actions of Queen Mary.

It was a thoroughly independent and exuberant little Princess who enjoyed a brief visit at Hampton Court to be present at the christening of her Dauphin brother. This event proved to be the beginning of a time of close companionship for Elizabeth with the Prince. As he grew older, both children took keen enjoyment in their studies together. When Elizabeth entered her 'teens there began for her, with the separation from Edward, a period of great uncertainty and misunderstanding.

This quotation taken from the writings of a contemporary observer at the time of Elizabeth's coronation, "If ever any person had either the gift or the style to win the hearts of the people it was this Queen"—is testimony of the fact that the young Queen emerged into power, a radiant personality.

This short biography has grafted into it such nuggets of well-chosen source material that they mark it sterling quality The line drawings for the section headings by Elinore Blaisdell add both significance and charm. **Mary Adeline Whitney**

Cornish Legends

"Piskey Folk," a book of Cornish Legends by Enys Tregarthen, collected by Elizabeth Yates and illustrated with photographs by William McGreal, is a valuable contribution to English folklore.

Cornwall's own particular fairy folk are the Piskeys and the older Cornish people still tell tales of these little invisible folk who have their dwelling places on the wild moors and by bogs and streams and in all sorts of places.

These tales might have been lost but for Enys Tregarthen who collected and wrote down many of the legends. Elizabeth Yates has collected some from her books, now out of print, and some from a new group of stories which has come to light. The tales are full of magic, some are very beautiful, and like all stories told from one generation to another, they are humorous, and delightful for story-telling and reading aloud.

Lovely as the Cornwall scenes are in the photographic illustrations, they seem out of place in a collection of imaginative tales from the land from whence came the Arthurian legends.

Hero Tales of the North

The original epic, Kalevala, is to the culture of Finland what the Iliad is to that of Greece. Roughly translated, the name means Land of Heroes, and was sometimes used as a name for Finland. The tales of these heroes have been retold in verse and prose often and in many languages.

Babette Deutsch in "Heroes of Kalevala, Finland's Saga," writes a new version of these epic tales of the North Country and her book is distinguished. There is the spirit and humor in the telling necessary for relating the achievements of such robust heroes as Vainamoinen, the great singer and musician, Ilmarinen, the marvellous smith, and for the more familiar story of the Sampo.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

The White Isle, by Caroline Dale Snedeker. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. Inc. $2.00.

The Bridge of Water, The Story of Panama and the Canal, by Helen Nicolay. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. Inc. $2.00.

Liberators and Heroes of South America, by Marion Lansing. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.75.

Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess, by Marian King. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $2.00.

Piskey Folk: A Book of Cornish Legends, by Enys Tregarthen. Collected by Elizabeth Yates. Illustrated with photographs by William McGreal. New York: The John Day Company. $2.25.

Heroes of the Kalevala: Finland's Saga, by Babette Deutsch. Illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg. New York: Julian Messner. $2.50.

Watch for Our New Serial

The first of eighteen chapters of our new serial will be published next Thursday, Feb. 6. Be sure to look out for it. It is a fine story in a New Hampshire village setting—"Flight of the Swallow," by Cornelia Meigs.

You know Miss Meigs' work already from her popular books "Invincible Louisa," which won the Newbery Medal as being the most distinguished junior book published in America in the year it appeared; "Swift Rivers," "The Scarlet Oak," and many others including, perhaps, her latest, "Call of the Mountain." "Flight of the Swallow" ranks with her best work, and we are sure you will enjoy meeting Sylvia and Larry and following their experiences through the summer and winter which they had to spend at Aunt Sarah's New Hampshire home, especially the events that have to do with the mysterious "closed" house next door.

Piloting Your Boat

When Navigating Through Crowds—Know the Rules

By Arthur H. Baldwin

One feature of close-to-shore navigation that is radically different from other navigating is the necessity inshore of making your way through a press of other craft. At sea a man is lucky if he sees a ship a week. And even when a boat is off the shore a little way, other vessels create no problem. But for most of us who sail small boats in crowded harbors—well, before long we are going to need some nautical traffic policemen.

And that is the reason why a thorough knowledge of the Rules of the Road is an important part of close-to-shore piloting. Learn these rules inside and out so that no matter how sudden the emergency may be, the right rule always springs to your mind.

There are two sets of rules, one to be used when you are under power, the other for use when you are sailing. The sailing rules are as follows:

Sailing Rules

1. When power and sailing craft meet, the sailing craft has the right of way.

2. The boat that is close-hauled has the right of way over the boat that is running free. (Any boat whose sheets are started at all is in this case running free.)

3. If two close-hauled boats, or two that are running free, meet on different tacks, the boat on the starboard tack has the right of way.

4. If two close-hauled boats, or two that are running free, meet on the same tack, the boat that is to leeward has the right of way over the boat that is to windward.

5. All overtaken boats have the right of way over all overtaking boats.

And here are the rules for power boats. They are taken direct from the government regulations with a little simplification:

Rules for Power Boats

1. When two power boats are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter her course to starboard. Pass port side to port side.

2. When two power boats are crossing each other's course, the boat that has the other to starboard shall keep out of the way.

3. All power boats shall keep out of the way of all sail boats.

4. Whenever a power boat is given the right of way she should maintain her course and her speed.

5. The boat that must keep out of the way should never cross the bow of the boat which has the right of way. She should either stop, or reverse.

6. All boats that are overtaking another boat, should keep well clear of the overtaken boat.

7. In narrow channels all power boats should keep to the starboard side of the channel.

Both of the above sets of rules are basic. They are internationally known, and no one can hope to join the ranks of amateur pilots until he knows them thoroughly.

Whistle signals are also valuable things to know. Skippers of small boats do not often use them, none the less they are part of a navigator's knowledge.

Whistle Signals

When a power vessel is in sight of another, and is taking the course that the Rules of the Road tell her to take, she makes a signal on her whistle. One short blast means that she is intending to pass port side to port side. Two short blasts that she is intending to pass starboard side to starboard side. And three short blasts are an indication that her engines are in full reverse. When a ship is in distress she sounds her fog signal continuously.

Sometimes one power vessel may wish for one reason or another to pass another boat on a different side than the one for which the other has signalled. In that case she changes the signal. She must not pass on that side, however, until the other boat has acknowledged her changed signal by repeating it. For no two power boats should pass each other until they both know which way the other is going.

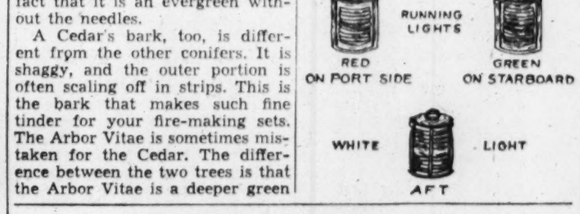
In fog, or heavy rain, fog signals must be used. Small sailing boats and small power boats should use their fog horn or make some other easily heard sound at intervals of not more than one minute. When a boat is at anchor in a fog, one should ring a bell or make some other like sound (bang on a dishpan if you must) every minute or so. Do not blow your fog device. Other boats will think that you are under way if you do. The "at anchor" signal should be given only when you are anchored out of the regular anchorage, or in a spot where there is likely to be any great movement on the part of other craft.

Navigating at Night

Navigating at night in a press of other craft is not as easy as it is in the daytime, still, with practice, it can be handled safely. The main necessity is to be able to read the meaning of lights, particularly the running lights on other boats. Running lights are the lights that are carried by a boat when she is under way.

In the list of required equipment given two weeks ago we found that small boats were required to carry red and green lights forward and a white light aft. The green light is so fixed at the bow that it marks the starboard side of the boat, the red light marks the port side. Neither of these lights is allowed to show more than two points abaft the beam. Thus it is always possible to see in which direction a boat is traveling at night by her running lights. If you can see her red or green light you will know that she has not passed you. If you can see her white light only, you will know that she has passed you, because two points abaft the beam the side lights disappear.

But how can you tell what course she is taking? By the color of her side-lights. If the green light is visible, her starboard side is toward you. If the red light is showing, her port side is toward you, and her course is at an angle to yours. In that case, see that your two courses do not converge. If both side lights are visible you are crossing her course and are directly in front of her, so cut the lights down to one as soon as possible.



(This is the third of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that are appearing on The Young Folks' Page on consecutive Thursdays.)

A Nutty Subject

Postmark Scrapbook

In the fall many of you, girls and boys, go nutting, and you will probably be surprised to see what we can find when we look for nuts in postmarks.

Down in Missouri, there is just plain A Nut (Anutt), but some of the other states are more specific in their choice of variety. In Mississippi, we find Pecan, which is most appropriate, for pecans grow wild in that state. New Mexico offers the markets something delicious in the way of nuts—the piñon, a small kernel covered with a thin, hard shell—and has a town of that name too. Piñon nuts grow on a species of pine tree, and the Indians gather them every fall.

Arkansas is quite a nutty state—it has two towns named after nuts that are familiar to all of you, Almond and Walnut.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 700,000
Previous day's sales 599,690
1941 volume to date 12,053,430
1940 volume to date 14,833,135

Downtrend Continues In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Leading stocks stumbled in today's market when an early attempt at a rally attracted little or no support.

Light buying of steels, motors and rails faded around mid-day and subsequent attempts at revival generally were futile. Dealings, fairly lively at the start, slowed as prices retreated. Near the final hour declines of fractions to a point or more were well distributed. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, resistant for a while, turned somewhat heavy, along with Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Western Union, Sperry, Union Carbide, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, and Anaconda.

In the curb downward tendencies were shown by Creole Petroleum, Brewster Aero, G. A. Fuller, Master Electric, and Todd Shipyards.

Bonds Decline

Declines of fractions to more than a point were in the majority in today's bond market.

Largest declines were posted for the recently rising rails notwithstanding the favorable aspects of the weekly carloadings report showing a better than looked for gain.

Going into the final hour the market appeared to have ignored the speech of Chancellor Hitler, showing little change from the pattern prevailing before he spoke.

Domestic issues under water included International Telephone 5s, Bangor & Aroostook 5s, Great Northern 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Western Union 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Moving against the trend were, among others, Walworth 4s, Paramount Pictures 3¼s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

U. S. Governments seldom appeared on the tape, but most deals were at slightly lower levels.

German 5½s and Argentine 4s were among losers in the foreign department, while gains were posted for German 7s and Dominican first 5½s.

Nonferrous Scrap Men Seek Solution To 'Chaotic Market'

NEW YORK (AP)—Handlers of nonferrous scrap metals look to Washington for aid in settling what was described as a chaotic market resulting from abnormal supply and demand.

Representatives of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers, headed by Harry S. Goldstein, President, expected to confer with defense commission officials in the capital on ways of avoiding excessive price advances.

An extremely "tight" situation was reported in trade circles to have risen particularly in aluminum and zinc scrap. Consumption of re-melted material amounts to a substantial part of the total used by industry.

Quotations on aluminum scrap, dealers said, have jumped above the 17-cent-a-pound price charged for aluminum ingots in primary production. The exact status of the market was difficult to determine because important factors were reported to have withdrawn to wait for conditions to settle.

Trade circles heard a priorities committee was about to be set up in Washington to control the flow of nonferrous metals to insure first consideration for defense needs in copper, zinc and other metals.

Actually, informed sources said, priority restrictions were being exercised in the sale of aluminum.

While aluminum handlers insisted there was plenty of the metal available for defense needs, they conceded non-defense requirements might have to go partly unsatisfied.

Expectation of increasing use of primary metal output for defense production appeared to have shifted a larger part of nondefense demand to the scrap market, especially for inventory stocking.

One report, unconfirmed, said there was a bid in the market for 10,000 pounds of aluminum at 29 cents compared with the 17 cents quoted by the Aluminum Co. of America on primary output.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co
12 noon, Jan. 30

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe!			
Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03⅛	$8.2397
Swits'l'd—franc	.2326	.2326	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0299
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0505	.0505	.2026
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3975	.3975	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3400	.3400	*
Shanghai—dol	.0850	.0850	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8275	.8275	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. **Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70⅝	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	51	51	51	−1½
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	16	6¼	6	6	− ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	− ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	24	40½	39⅞	39¾	− ⅛
	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	½	½	Jan 28
7	4	Alaska Jun (1½)	7	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	− ½
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	8¼	8½	8½	− ¾
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	− ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	8	22	20⅝	20⅝	−1⅜
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	10	10	10	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	153	151¼	151¼	−1¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 24
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12	12	12	− ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79¾	79¾	Jan 28
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	− ¾
18	11	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	15½	16⅛	− ⅝
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	−2⅝
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15⅜	15½	15½	Jan 29
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	19	46½	44¼	45	−3
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7½	7¼	7¼	− ¼
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	− ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	3	35⅜	35	35	− ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	8	89⅛	88	88	−1¾
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jan 29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	19	28	27¼	27½	− ⅝
65	34	Am Car & F pf	7	62	60½	60½	−1¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	7	20½	19¾	19¾	−1
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	−4
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	118	118	Jan 29
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	7	8⅝	8½	8½	− ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	10	10	10	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14½	14½	14½	− ⅜
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	− ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Jan 29
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	7	34	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅞
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 27
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	4	47¼	47¼	47¼	− ¼
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 27
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	19	14¼	13½	13½	−1⅛
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	9	85	82½	84	−2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	− ½
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18⅛	18	18	− ¼
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	36	2½	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	− ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	47	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	46	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	− ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (½g)	24	40⅞	39	39	−2
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	149	149	149	Jan 29
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¼g)	12	24⅞	24¼	24¼	−1½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼g)	8	10⅝	10½	10½	
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 29
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅜
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	84¼	82½	82½	−2½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−1⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	24	165⅜	164½	164⅝	− ¾
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70	69¾	69¾	
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	72	71¼	71¼	− ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	−1⅛
12	6	Am Woolen	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	10	55⅞	53⅜	53⅜	−2⅜
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
54⅛	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	70	24⅜	23⅜	23¾	−1¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅞	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Jan 29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	15	54⅜	52⅝	52⅞	−2⅛
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾g)	6	31¾	31	31	− ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	3	8½	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¾g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 29
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	7	6½	6½	− ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	97¼	95½	95½	Jan 29
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	97	22⅜	21⅜	21½	− ⅜
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	64⅞	64	64	−1½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	30	16⅛	15¼	15¼	− ¾
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	17¾	17½	17½	− ½
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	−1¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	−2⅛
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 29
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ¼
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	98	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	43	15⅞	15½	15½	− ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	11	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	Jan 29
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	− ¼
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	30	20½	19¾	19⅞	− ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	29½	28⅞	28⅞	Jan 29
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	− ½
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Jan 29
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	63	35⅞	34¾	34¾	−1¼
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Jan 29
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	34	82½	81¼	81½	−1
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	4	16	25½	25¾	−1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20¾	20	20	Jan 28
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	22¾	Boeing Airplane	43	16¾	16¼	16½	− ⅜
34¾	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	30⅜	30¼	30¼	−2¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	25	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	5	19½	19½	19½	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	− ⅝
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35½	33¼	33¼	−3¾
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	8	11	10¾	10⅞	− ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	25	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	− ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Jan 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 28
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	48	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
25½	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	12	13½	13	13	− ⅜
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	5	21½	21	21¼	
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	18	10⅞	10½	10½	− ⅞
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	10	4½	4½	4½	− ⅜
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	29	28¾	28¾	−1¼
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	12	31	29½	29½	−1½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	17⅞	17½	17½	− ½
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52¾	53	Jan 29
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	*14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	− ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	3	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
6¼	6¼	Byers (AM) Co	14	9¾	9¼	9¼	− ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	*1	11	11	11	− ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	*2	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	− ½
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	14	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	− ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (3)	2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	Jan 29
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	2	29½	29¼	29½	− ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ¼
75	30¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	53	50	50	−4
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	45¼	45	45	− ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¾e)	8	25¼	25	25	− ½
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	15	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅜
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	− ½
		Cent Foundry	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5	5	5	Jan 29
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	− ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
30⅜	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	−1½
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	21	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	− ⅞
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	Jan 29
4⅛	2½	Ches Corp	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 29
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	·1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
12¼	6½	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15½	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	14	12½	11¾	11¾	−1
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	41½	41⅛	41⅛	−1⅜
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	Jan 29
		Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 28
		C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
		C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5½	5⅜	9½	Jan 29
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	64	68½	64¼	64⅜	−1⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	13	10½	9⅞	9⅞	− ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3½e)	2	36	35	35	−1¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 29
41⅝	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	5	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
45⅛	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	31⅛	29⅜	30⅜	−1⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	101⅛	101⅛	101½	− ½
63	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	−1
20	10⅛	Colgate-P (⅜a)	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4⅜)	3	102	102	102	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	5	18¼	18	18	Jan 29
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	9	20	19⅜	19½	− ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	8	19½	19	19	− ⅛
9½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	25	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	80½	80	80	−1½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 29
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79⅛	79½	79½	+ ⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	Jan 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	35⅝	35½	35½	− ⅛
113	97	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107⅜	107	107	Jan 29
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	38	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	50⅜	49	49	−1⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	30	28¾	28½	28½	− ⅛
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 29
31⅜	17⅝	Cons Airer (2e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	−1
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	7	13⅜	13	13	− ½
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	5	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	42	22¼	22	22	− ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
8⅜	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	57	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	⅜	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 20
5¼	2⅛	Consoln Coal	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	−1
108⅜	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	− ⅛
19½	9⅞	Container (¼g)	1	15	15	15	
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	Jan 29
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88½	88½	88½	−1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	6	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	3	7¼	7	7¼	− ⅛
40⅜	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	40	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	21	18½	18	18	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22	22	22	− ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	6	16⅜	16	16	− ⅞
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	55⅜	56	
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	6	46	45¾	45¾	− ¼
7½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Two Attorneys Differ on SEC Power on Bids

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Attorneys for the two major opponents of a Securities Commission proposal to require competitive bidding on new utility issues of more than $1,000,000 disagreed yesterday on whether the SEC was empowered to take such a step.

Raymond T. Jackson of Cleveland, speaking for the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., said flatly that the commission did not have such authority under the holding company act except where it found that prices were unfair.

Sees No "Mandate"

Arthur H. Dean of New York, representing the Investment Bankers Association of America, said he believed that the commission had the power but that there was no "mandate" in the act to exercise it.

"I think that if you adopt the rule in its present form or anything like its present form you are going to regret it," he said.

The legal arguments concluded three days of public hearing. Another session will be held Feb. 5 to accommodate witnesses from California and Texas.

An IBA representative read into the record a letter from George L. Harrison, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and now an insurance executive, who said that the proposed rule "risked a serious curtailment" of capital facilities at a time "when the facilities of the capital markets should be made available for financing defense."

Chairman Jerome Frank of the commission, explaining that he did not refer to Mr. Harrison, commented that there had been a lot of "calamity howling."

He said that the SEC was as eager as anyone else to see the arms program financed through private channels, and that there was nothing in the rule which would affect national defense.

Refutes Claim

Emmett F. Connely of Detroit, President of the IBA, asserted that the testimony "definitely refutes" any claim that the proposed rule had been sought by the public, by investors, by the utility companies or by the majority of investment bankers.

His testimony followed that of a number of small dealers who opposed the proposal. Chapin Newhard of St. Louis reported that a poll taken Monday showed 70 St. Louis dealers opposed to the SEC recommendation and only two in favor of it but Commissioner Sumner T. Pike commented that small dealers had endorsed the proposal in private conversations with him.

Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland financier, recommended compulsory competitive bidding as a step to "open and stimulate the capital markets of the country." He remarked that "the New York banks, like the New York Stock Exchange, want to do all the business in New York."

Cities Service Registers Under Holding Company Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $400,000,000 Cities Service Company system, has registered with the Securities Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act—the last giant system to comply.

The SEC denied Dec. 23 the company's application for exemption from the act because of its tremendous interest in the petroleum industry. Since that time the commission has adopted a special rule exempting in part Cities Service Company's petroleum, natural gas and real estate subsidiaries but retaining some jurisdiction.

The company has been given notice by the SEC, however, that eventually it must divide into two independent groups, one comprising utility properties and the other non-utility properties.

Along with the registration, the company filed an application concerning the acquisition of securities in an amount not to exceed $12,000,000 within the next 12 months.

At the same time two subsidiaries, Dominion Natural Gas Company, Limited, and Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Company, filed applications for exemption as foreign subsidiaries.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	21⅛	23⅛
Do 6% pf	111	..
Do 7% pf	140	..
Brock G&L	4¾	6½
Central Me Pow 6% pf	103	107
Do 7% pf	110	114
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	105	109
East Util Assoc.	26⅛	28⅛
Do convert.	2¾	3¾
Fall River G Wks.	20	27
Fitchburg G&El.	43¼	47¼
Green Mt Powr pf	73	77
Hartford Elec.	60¼	63¼
Haverhill Elec.	44	..
Haverhill Gas	10¼	12¼
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	16	18
Lawrence G&L	45	..
Lowell Elec.	54	..
Lynn Gas & Elec.	88¾	90¾
Mass Powr & Lt pf.	19¾	21¾
Mass. Util Assoc. pf	28¼	30¾
N E G&El 5½% pf	18	20½
N. E. Powr. Assoc	5¼	7½
Do 6% pf	49¾	52¾
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr.ln.	67	70
Do 6% pr ln	9	11
Do 7% pf	9	7
Do 6% pf	8	10
Newport Elec.	26½	28½
Nor. Bos. Lt Prop pf.	49¾	52¾
Providence Gas	8¼	9¾
Pub. Serv. of N.H. 6% pf	107	111
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	32	34½
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	9½	10¾
Springfield Gas.	13½	14¾
Twin States G&E. pr pf.	107	..
West Mass Cos	28½	31

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 12.00; export, fas NY 10.50-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.25; forward 50.15. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	101.19	101.19	101.19
7 3¼s 41	102.18	102.18	102.18
3 2½s 48	109.7	109.7	109.7
21 2¼s 53-51	104.25	104.24	104.24
15 2¼s 56-54	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.10	109.10	109.10
3 2¾s 65-60	108.23	108.23	108.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s 47-42	103	103	103

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.12	107.12	107.12

New York City Bonds

27 3s 80	101⅞	101½	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46¼	45⅜	45⅜
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95	94½	94½
8 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60	59½	59½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
12 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅜	106½	106½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	103¾	103	23-32
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	110½	110⅛	110½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	20½	33½	32½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
35 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅜	109½	109½
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	91	91	91
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	99	99	99
10 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103¼	103½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	101	101	101
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77⅛	77¼	77½
19 A C Line 4½s '64	65¼	64½	65
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37⅜	37½	37½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	84	84	84
15 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	71⅞	71⅜	71½
81 B&O '95 st A	41⅞	41	41
12 B&O '95 st C	46⅜	46	46
13 B&O 2006 st D	41⅜	41	41
24 B&O '96 st F	41¼	41	41
103 B&O cv '60 st	17¾	17¼	17¼
18 B&O 4s '48	72	71	71¼
9 B&OPLE&WX 5s '51st	61	59½	59½
3 B&O T C 4s '59	57½	57½	57½
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	54	53½	53½
3 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	90½	90	90½
3 BellTPa 5s '60 C	135¼	135½	135¼
3 Bell Tel 3½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Bth Stl 3¼s '59	105¾	105¼	105¼
8 Bth Stl 3s '60	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
9 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24⅛	24¼	24¼
4 Bklyn Un2Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95	94¾	95
3 Buf R&P '57 st	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68⅜	67	67
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 CanNatRy 5s '70	97	97	97
10 CanNat5s 69 July	95½	95	95
7 CanNat5s 69 Oct	97	96½	96½
5 CanNor 6½s 46	105	105	105
3 Can Pac 5s 54	74½	74½	74½
5 CanPac 4½s 60	70	70	70
10 Can Pac 4s perp	55½	54¾	54¾
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	106	106	106
1 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93	93	93
3 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	20½	20½	20½
21 CenofGa 5s 59 C	1½	1½	1½
10 CenofGa cv 4s 59	7	6¾	6¾
6 CenHudG&E 3½s 65	109¼	109	109
8 CenNewEng 4s 61	61¼	61	61
44 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅜	49½	49¾
7 CenPac 1st 4s 49	72	70½	70½
7 CRI&RofGa 5s 42	74	74	74
8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	90	90	90
4 C&O 3½s 96D	105⅜	105	105
15 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅜	105	105
1 Chic&Alton 3s 49	10½	10⅛	10⅛
5 C&EQ rfg 5s 51A	86	85	85
1 CB&Q 3½s 77	78½	78½	78½
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	86	85¾	85¾
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99½	99¾
33 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	16	15½	15½
5 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	16	16	16
30 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¼	32	32⅛
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	7	7	7
26 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	6	6
26 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
14 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	34½	34	34
2 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	23	22½	22¾
26 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19	19	19
46 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12⅜	12¼	12¼
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
11 Chi & NW 3½s '87	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜
9 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
15 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
3 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
27 CRI & P 4s 88	16	16	16
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	59½	59½	59½
4 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49½	49	49
51 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	102¼	102	102¼
7 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
7 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	92½	92	92
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	12	12	12
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 CCC & St L 4½s '77	58¾	58⅛	58½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	77	77	77
17 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	72	72	72
1 Col F & I 5s '43	106	106	106
18 Colo & Sou 4½s '80	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104	104	104
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Col & So El 3¼s '70	107	107	107
6 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	39¾	39½	49½
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	115¾	115½	115¾
9 Con Edis 3¼s '48	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
18 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105½	105⅝
1 Con Val Ind 5s '70	109½	109½	109½
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105½	105	105
1 Cuba RR 7½s 56 rct	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	20	20	20
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52½	52¼	52⅜
5 D L & W 5s 63	84⅜	84	84¼
10 D R & Gest 5s 55	1½	1½	1½
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Det Mack 4s 95	102	102	102
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19⅝	19½	19⅝
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100	100	100
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104⅜	104½	104½
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	59½	59¼	59¼
149 Erie rfg 5s 67	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
65 Erie rfg 5s 75	18½	18½	18½
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	83	83	83
28 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44¾	44	44
2 Erie gen 4s 53 B	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 Erie Gene 6s 57	107	107	107
1 Fet Lt & T 6s 54 B	102	102	102
3 Fed Lt&T 5s 52 st	102½	102½	102½
18 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104½	104¾	104¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	45	45	45
5 Gooddrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106	106
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108	108	108
7 Gt Nor 5s 73	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s 75 D	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
47 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	93	92¾	93
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¼	103½	103½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	99	99
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
12 Gulf M&O inc 2015	38⅜	38¾	38¾
3 Hackem River 4s 54	84	84	84
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30	30	30
40 Hudson Riv&P 4s 57	47¾	46¾	46¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	45½	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43½	43½
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅛	44½	44⅝
13 Ill Cen 3½s 66	41⅜	41	41
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
23 IC&CSL&No 5s 63A	46⅜	46	46⅛
8 ICSLAS&NWX 5s '51st	63	63⅛	63
3 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	77	77	77
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
5 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99½	99½	99½
19 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	⅞	⅞	⅞
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10¼	10	10¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10	10	10
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	50	50	50
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	75	75	75
11 Int Paper 5s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
69 Int T&T 4½s 52	36¼	36	36⅛
38 Int T⅜T 5s 55	39	38¼	38¼
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅛	⅞	⅞
1 K C South 5s50	71	70¾	70¾
10 K C South 3s 50	66½	66¼	66¼
1 K C Term 4s'60	108	108	108
1 Keith (B F) 6s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	62	61⅝	62
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	62½	62½	62½
2 Leh & N Y 4s'45	42½	42½	42½
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'43 st	84	84	84
2 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	46½	46½	46½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27	27	27
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24	23½	23½
46 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¼	21½	21½
1 Leh Val Term 5s'51	52	52	52
7 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	99½	99¼	99½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	86½	86	86½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104¼	104	104
9 LouisN 4½s 2003	100	100	100
2 Louis & N 4s'60 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Louis & N 3¾s '2203	90	90	90
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	32¼	32	32
1 Marion St Ry 5s 45	92	92	92
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75½	75¼	75¼
6 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	104	104	104
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
1 Mex Nor 4½s 2003	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	2	2	2
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9½	9¼	9¼
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	84¼	84¼	84¼
24 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¼	4	4¼
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29½	28¼	28¼
8 M-K-Tex ex 4s 62 B	13½	13½	13¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20½	20¼	20¼
44 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	19½	19½	19½
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	21⅜	21½	21⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	21⅝	21	21
29 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20½	20¼	20¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106¼	106	106
25 MonWPaPubSv 4½s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 MonWPa Pub Svs 6s	111½	111½	111⅝
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅛	105	105
3 Mor & Essex 3s 55	38⅝	38½	38½
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35	34¾	35
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	44½	40	40
16 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71½	71¼	71¼
9 Nat Steel 3s 65	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
3 Nati Supply 3¾s 54	105	105	105
2 Newark AGs 5s 48	123½	123½	123½
10 N Eng RR 4s '45	50⅜	50¾	50¾
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107⅜	107¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	74½	74½	74½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	73	72½	72½
7 NO Tex & 4½s '56	37	35½	35½
3 NY&GreenwdLs6s'46	41	41	41
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	67¼	67⅜
72 NYC 4½s 2013 A	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝
10 NYC cn 4s '98	66¼	66	66
20 NYC 3½s'46	92½	92	92
1 NRC cv 3¼s '52	65	65	65
20 NYC & HR 4s '42	100	100	100
4 NYC&HR 3½s'97	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	81	81	81
10 NYChi&StL 6s '43	92	92	92
10 NYChi&StL 5½s'74	74	72⅞	72⅞
78 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	61½	60	60
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	90½	90½	90½
38 NY Connect 3½s'65	99	98¾	98¾
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	64	64	64
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60¼	60	60
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118½	118½	118½
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	52	52	52
21 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23	22½	22½
19 NYNH&H cv 4s '56	40	40	40
26 NYNH&H 4½s'67	22¼	22	22
9 NYNH&H 4s'47	20	20	20
7 NYNH&H 4s'55	21¼	21	21
12 NYNH&H 4s'56	21	21	21
8 NYNH&H 4s'57	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 NYNH&H 3½s'47	21	21	21
1 NNYNH&H 3½s 54	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	2	2	2
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6½	6½	6½
1 NiagShcv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 A	13½	13	13½
4 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127	127½
4 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106½	106⅜	106½
25 NorPac 6s 2047	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 NorPac 5s 2047C	60¼	60¼	60¼
4 NorPac 5s 2047 D	60	60	60
10 NorPac 4½s 2047	56¾	56¼	56¼
2 NorPac 4s 97	79	79	79
28 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	96	95⅞	96
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	108	108	108
2 Pen Co 4s '63	105½	105½	105½
2 Pen Co cv 4½s '77	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108½	108½	108½
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s'69	109	109	109
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115	115	115
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	125	125	125
18 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108	107½	107½
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95	93½	93½
5 Pen RR gen 4¾s'81	104	104	104
8 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
2 Pen RR 4s '48	113½	113½	113½
53 Pen RR 3½s'52	97¼	96¾	96¾
5 Pen RR 3½s'52	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	117½	117½	117½
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s'60	52	52	52
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	80½	80½	80½
17 Pere Marq 4½s'80	70¾	70	70
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Phila Co 5s '67	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	109¾	109⅝	109¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	5⅛	5	5
1 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	112½	112½	112½
8 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pitts&W Va 4½s'58 A	59½	59¼	59¼
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s'59 B	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s'60 C	59½	58¾	58¾
22 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	83¼	82⅝	82⅝
17 Readg 4½s'97 A	83¼	82⅞	82⅞
2 Readg 4½s'97 B	82¾	82⅜	82¼
11 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103⅜	103½	103½
10 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104¾	104¼	104¾
29 Republic Steel 4½s'56	106⅜	106¾	106¾
1 Revere Copp&B 3¼'60	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Rio Gr W cl 4s'49	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 RI Ark&La 4½s'34	12½	12	12
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	92	92	92
3 StLIM&SaSR&G '33	67	67	67
1 StLPea&NW 5s'48	28½	28½	28½
49 St L S F 4½s'78	11	10½	10½
19 StLSF 4½s '78 ct st	10¾	10½	10½
24 St L S F 4s'50 A	10⅞	10½	10⅞
5 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L SW 5s'52	18⅞	18½	18½
20 St L SW rfg 5s'90	11¼	11¼	11¼
18 St L SW 1st 4s'89	73	72½	72½
25 Seab A L cn 6s'45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	4¾	4¼	4¼
23 Sea A L 4s'50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	3½	3½	3½
1 Sea-AlFla 6s 33A ct	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
17 Shell Un 2½s'54	97¾	97½	97¾
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
20 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106¾	106¾
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
28 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46¾	46¼	46⅜
117 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46¼	45¼	45¼
126 So Pac 4½s 69	46¼	45¼	45⅛
28 So Pac rfg 4s 55	46¼	45¼	45¼
9 So Pac cit 4s 49	46¼	45¼	45¼
30 So Pac 3½s 46	56	55	55
48 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50⅛	49¼	49¼
3 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	79¾	79½	79½
18 South Ry 6½s 56	85	84	84
3 South Ry gen 6s 58	78¾	78½	78¾
25 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91	91
39 South Ry 4½s 56	62½	62	62¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107½	107½	107½
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	105	105
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107½	107½	107½
5 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	104	104	104
9 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110½	110¾
5 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	91	91	91
9 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¼	105¾
7 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
7 Tex Pac 1st 5s 'TP	70	70	70
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	71¼	70½	70½
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
5 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	100¼	99¾	99¾
14 Third Ave a) 5s 60	21¼	20½	20½
16 Third Ave 4s 60	62	61	61
2 T St L & W 4s 50	74	74	74
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
32 Un Pac 3½s80	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	100½	100½	100½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	87½	87½	87½
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	92½	92½	92½
5 U S Steel 1.75s '46	103⅝	102⅝	102

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports in 1940 Highest Since 1929, Total $4,021,564,000

Business and Industry

Wall St. Sees Rapid Federal Control of American Economy

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is again noting the speed with which government controls are being pushed further and further into the American economy. And one of the most striking aspects of these new government policies is the way in which they resemble recent economic developments in Europe.

At the moment the most conspicuous extension of government power is in the field of commodity control. Four years ago the furthest the government went toward holding commodity prices down was the press-conference remark of the President about 17 cent copper, at a time when the price was already top heavy. In the Spring of 1940 government officials were more articulate in requesting the paper pulp people to take all possible steps to avoid any further price rise as a result of the cutting off of Scandinavia due to the German invasion of Norway. Last fall Commissioner Henderson of the NDAC became more active in urging price restraints, but nothing more was done in this direction than in the form of requests, which were almost universally heeded by American industry, with the result that price increases during the current rapid acceleration of business have been nowhere near as large as over the winter of 1936-1937.

Control of Prices

Early this month, however, the NDAC took the most vigorous price step taken by the United States Government since 1918, when Commissioner Henderson demanded from the scrap steel people in no uncertain terms a $4 cut in the price of scrap to approximately $20 a ton for number one heavy melting scrap at Pittsburgh. Incidentally, the price has so far only come down about $2. Following that, Mr. Henderson made a speech to a group of manufacturers in Chicago in which he said the Commission did not want to establish price controls, saying that he had yet to see "a form of control that is anything but crude or a reasonably modified butchery. There is no substitute for the individual exercise of control in one's own business. . . ."

However, this was almost immediately followed by an official price-crack-down even more emphatic than in scrap steel. Commissioner Henderson told a group of lumber dealers that they must cut the price to $25 a thousand feet of Southern pine at the mill. He threatened that if it were not done, the NDAC might get the appropriate authorities to fix lumber prices and then the Government might invoke that part of the Selective Service Act which permits it to take over industrial establishments. And the Commissioner thereupon walked out of the meeting without waiting to hear the formal explanation of why lumber prices had risen so far in recent months—an explanation which involved in part the buying policies of the Government itself.

But Government control is increasing on many other fronts. Two of them are related to the current discussion of leakage of strategic materials across the Pacific to Vladivostok and thence to Germany. It is proposed that Washington set up something like the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. This might involve, in the first place, complete Government control of all exports, through the export license system, and in the second place, a "freezing" of all foreign-owned balances in the United States, as the balances of nationals of Norway, Denmark, Holland, and other captive democracies are now frozen so that no money can be moved into the hands of the Axis powers. Already six months ago, in a surprise move never much discussed publicly, the Government clamped down a rule under which no ship may clear out of an American port without Government permission.

Strategic Materials

Still another form of Government control rapidly moving into public attention is involved in our procurement of strategic materials. This program, incredibly slow in getting started, is now running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. It involves financing of the purchases by the Export-Import Bank or one of the RFC's filials, shipment here through the undercontrol of the Maritime Commission, and warehousing in this country. An example is the recent RFC purchase of 100,000 tons of South American copper, which will be brought in by the RFC and doled out to American fabricators at a price of 12 cents a pound. A large and fast-growing proportion of all our imports of tin, rubber, tungsten, chromite, copper, manganese, and other industrial essentials is now being handled by the Government instead of by private hands, then stored here under official control, and so to be distributed. The program somewhat resembles the fast-growing granary program of the Government in the accumulation of farm crops like cotton, corn, wheat, etc.

From here it is not many steps to the conduct of American foreign trade along the lines invented by Hjalmar Schacht and used by Germany. For instance, the Export-Import Bank recently made a $50,000,000 loan to China, to be repaid by the Chinese Government in strategic materials such as wolframite (tungsten ore).

Big Barter Deal

The United States has already nearly carried through one of the world's largest barter deals—700,000 bales of cotton for 87,000 tons of rubber, the last of which is yet to be delivered. With the co-operation of the British Government, the United States is now accumulating a large store of Australian wool, part of which is for British account, part of which ultimately will find its way into American consumption. More and more of American trade is now being conducted through such official channels, and this operation—like price control—has begun at the point of development where it left off during the World War.

The State Department, for instance, was able to make the diplomatic gesture of dropping the moral embargo against Russia for the simple reason that all of the commidities involved are either being entirely taken up in the American defense program or else have been placed under the export license system, by which their movement to Russia can be quietly prevented anyway.

Still another form of Government activity may be foreshadowed in the current proposals for the Treasury to issue baby bonds, war savings stamps, etc., more resembling the small-scale offerings of the World War than the recent very popular issue of baby bonds.

The fundamental purpose back of this recalls the mechanics of war financing in Europe, particularly in Germany. The aim is to soak up private savings so that private persons' spare cash won't appear on the market for goods and services in competition with that of the Government. Thus the ultimate aim is similar to the ultimate aim of credit control, to prevent inflation, but there is little reason for full-out use of the device until the country has reached its full-out industrial capacity. In Britain it resembles the so-called Keynes' plan in Britain for scooping up the savings of the working class with an enforced savings plan for investment in Government bonds, and it also resembles the fundamental principle of German war financing, which is to force all holders of idle cash resources, like corporations, savings, banks, and insurance companies, to invest them in Government bonds.

Many other signs of increased Government powers are appearing. The recent SEC decision that United Gas Improvement Company must shed its outlying properties is the first definite ruling on the death sentence for utility holding companies, and indicates that the larger systems must be broken up.

The continued activities of the Anti-Trust division of the Department of Justice indicate that all co-operation among industrialists even in the defense program runs the risk of criminal action, as the lumber people point out when they say that if they co-operate to hold the price of lumber down, as NDAC Commissioner Henderson insists, they are in danger of running afoul of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as interpreted by the present Supreme Court in the recent Madison Oil case, in which the remarkable reasoning was that any co-operation may influence prices, any influencing of prices is stabilizing, any stabilizing is price-fixing, and any price-fixing is in restraint of trade—which is criminal.

Heads Realty Men

Philip W. Kniskern
New President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

U. S. Must Prepare To Prevent Slump, Says Realty Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Prepare for peace by setting up research laboratories in wartime plants "for their immediate conversion to peacetime uses at the end of the present emergency," advises the new President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Inducted into office at a meeting of the South Central Regional Conference of the Association, Philip W. Kniskern, President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia, made a strong appeal for this type of preparedness.

"If we would even off, or perhaps prevent, the depression which usually follows a war," he said, "we must work and plan today—plan for the immediate conversion of plants-of-war to plants-of-peace so that men may continue working.

"At that time we also will have the demobilized soldiers seeking steady employment.

"Why not research laboratories within each war plant where men and women will work with only one aim, the seeking of peacetime products which that particular plant could manufacture?"

Complete support of the nation's real estate men of the rearmament program was pledged by Mr. Kniskern. He said he reserved the right to be "aggressively and constructively critical during the formative period," but promised "complete, full, and energetic co-operation after a policy or a plan has been adopted."

Westinghouse Gets Largest Number Of Orders in History

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. announced orders booked in 1940 totaled $400,477,724, largest in the company's history and nearly double $214,239,044 in 1939. December orders amounted to $49,197,370.

Sales billed in December increased to $22,276,781 from $16,037,096 a year earlier. For the year billings stepped up to $239,431,447 from $176,858,811 in 1939.

Unfilled orders on Dec. 31 totaled $223,685,737, compared with $70,821,960 at the end of 1939.

Directors voted dividends of $1 each on the common and 7 per cent participating preferred stock, both payable March 5 to stocks of record Feb. 14. Similar amounts were paid in August, November and December.

Head of G. E. Outlines New Business Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30—A "constitution of free enterprise," outlining a program to uphold the democratic way of life in America, was placed before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, in an address before the group's annual convention here last night.

Mr. Wilson, speaking on the occasion of the annual presentation of the Edison Medal to Dr. George A. Campbell, retiring research engineer of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, said his program provided the outline for the next four stages of American economic and industrial development. He defined the periods of development as "the recovery stage," the "stabilization stage," the "backlog building stage," and the "free enterprise system challenge stage."

In the recovery stage, Mr. Wilson said, America needs: (1) Determined and unswerving devotion to democracy; (2) universal respect for sanctity and spirit of the laws of the land; (3) free and enterprising system of free enterprise; (4) full-time employment of all employables; (5) free flow of all goods, purchasing power, and enterprise capital for production; (6) encouragement and development of new inventions accompanied by aggressive pioneer product promotion; (7) rural electrification and industrialization of agriculture, and (8) development of hemispheric self-sufficiency through development of South America as a source of raw materials by subsidization, if necessary.

Stabilization Stage

Requirements of the stabilization stage, he asserted, will be: (1) Credit and price control against inflation; (2) maintenance of full supply of normal needs of nondurable character to all strata of society; (3) acceleration of modernization of industry; (4) gradual reduction of governmental activities, expenditure, and loans connected with all non-defense purchases; (5) taxation to balance the non-defense budget, and (6) industrial development of the temperate zone of South America.

In the backlog building stage, he held, America would need: (1) Further credit and term restraints upon durable consumer goods purchases and non-essential personal loans; (2) encouragement and expansion of individual, industrial, and governmental reserves in cash or its equivalent through personal savings, increases in amount of payment or extension of time period under unemployment insurance laws, similar increases and extension of coverage under Social Security laws and medical and hospitalization insurance on a national scale for underprivileged; (3) drastic curtailment of all governmental activities, expenditures, and loans connected with non-defense purposes; (4) restraints on business expansion loans for non-defense purposes; (5) taxation for reduction of national debt, and (6) diversion of major portion of sales promotion and advertising expenditures to the speculative promotion of pioneer products.

Outlines Needs

In the "free enterprise system challenge stage," which Mr. Wilson saw as the "most critical stage," he said needs would be: (1) Prayer and whole-hearted practice of the Golden Rule; (2) credit and term expansion; (3) more goods and more services for more people at less cost; (4) intensive sales promotion and advertising; (5) intensification of industrial and utility modernization; (6) conversion of surplus defense plants on private property to production of good for normal needs of the Nation, and (7) permanent government public works.

The General Electric head voiced his belief that members of the private enterprise system should take the initiative in defining the obligations the whole system can and will positively assume.

Anderson & Millett New Investment Organization

Anderson & Millett, Inc., Boston, investment counsel, is embarking upon an expanded program to provide both investment supervision and custody of securities to investors with moderate amounts of capital. Arrangements have been made with a well-known Boston trust company to provide for custody of securities. By this means, it is possible for Anderson & Millett to provide smaller accounts at moderate cost with the same quality of supervision heretofore obtainable only by institutions and larger estates.

The program now announced, unlike most other investment management alternatives open to smaller investors, provides for the retention of securities by the bank for the individual in his own name. There is no commission charge or expense other than the minimum fee for investment supervision.

William J. Anderson and Francis N. Millett, respectively president and treasurer of Anderson & Millett, Inc., have been associated in the investment management business for many years. Mr. Anderson was a pioneer in the investment counsel field, having organized and served as president of the firm of Anderson & Cromwell, Inc. For the past 15 years, Mr. Millett has devoted his time almost exclusively to analytical and statistical research.

The present organization provides investment supervision to many New England institutions and individuals.

Offers Program

Charles E. Wilson
President of General Electric Co.

Germany, Italy Recall Funds Held in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fear of having their American funds "frozen," the Treasury said, caused Germany to withdraw $2,393,000 and Italy $8,727,000 from the United States in October.

The Treasury commented that the withdrawals "apparently were activated by expectation of new exchange control orders."

For several months, rumors have been heard that the administration might freeze the funds of all nations as it has those of France and other German-occupied countries. More recently, this step has been reported authoritatively to be under consideration in connection with "economic defense" moves which might be co-ordinated under a new agency.

The Axis powers derived the funds that they withdrew largely from the sale of $3,297,000 worth of American securities. The rest was taken out of bank accounts.

This left Germany $9,054,000 and Italy $19,381,000 of short-term assets—bank accounts or other assets quickly convertible into cash. No statement was made on any long term assets they had. Nor was data available on withdrawals since October, since the Treasury publishes international capital movement figures only after three months.

England, France, Holland, Canada and Latin America also withdrew funds from the United States during October but these were offset by Switzerland's adding $12,329,000 to its funds here.

Reynolds Metals Co. To Build New Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Lister Hill (D), of Alabama, said that "at the request of the Government," the Reynolds Metals Company would build a $17,500,000 aluminum rolling mill at Lister, Ala., near Sheffield.

In a statement, Senator Hill said the new plant would be built by a subsidiary of the company, the Reynolds Alloys Company.

He termed the new establishment "a large rolling mill for the production of strong aluminum alloy sheet and a large aluminum structural shape plant."

U. S. Exports To England Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shipments of war materials to the British Empire boosted United States merchandise exports in 1940 to $4,021,564,000—the highest since 1929.

Due partly to purchases of strategic materials such as rubber, imports also increased to $2,625,445,000, producing an excess of exports amounting to $1,396,119,000, the largest excess since 1921.

The export figure was 27 per cent higher than in 1939 and the import figure was 13 per cent higher. In 1939, exports totaled $3,117,176,000, imports $2,318,081,000, and the export excess was $859,095,000.

Substantial Gains

"Since shipments of materials and instruments of defense to the United Kingdom and other British Empire countries showed substantial gains," the Commerce Department said in announcing the figures, "the effect on the foreign trade total of the practical elimination of German-controlled Europe as a market was less marked than might have been expected.

"These gains in the value of shipments to the British Empire, together with increased trade with Latin America, largely accounted for the higher total of foreign trade in 1940."

The gains, however, were concentrated in manufacturing industries, and "agricultural exports during the final months of 1940 were at the lowest level since 1869."

Six vital defense commodities—steel, other metals, aircraft, metal working machinery, firearms and certain chemicals—trebled their export value during the first 16 months of the war. On an annual basis, shipments of these commodities advanced from $706,000,000 in 1939 to $1,492,000,000 in 1940. Shipment of agricultural products, once the mainstay of the export business, amounted last year only to $517,000,000.

Besides the most vital defense products, other types of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods gained about 11 per cent although some items, including passenger automobiles, declined.

Demand For Raw Goods

The import gain was attributed by the department "to a larger volume of purchases of six leading strategic commodities—crude rubber, raw silk, nickel, tin, antimony and ferro-alloying metals." Moderate increases also were scored by sheep and goat skins, undressed furs, raw wool, oil seeds, vegetable oils, wood pulp, newsprint and burlaps. Imports of food stuffs and beverages declined from $604,000,000 in 1939 to $563,000,000 in 1940, but this decline was due to a large extent to lower prices for coffee and sugar.

In December, the report added, imports rose from $327,685,000 in November to $368,046,000, but were still $13,000,000 below the monthly average for the year. Imports increased from $223,594,000 in November to $246,807,000 in December.

Postal Receipts Set New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postal receipts during December, which included the Christmas business, broke all previous records, while receipts during the first six months of the current fiscal year (July-December) indicate another record year, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said.

December receipts totaled $95,704,578, a gain of more than $6,000,000 or 7.6 per cent over December, 1939.

Drive to 'House Clean' U. S. Business in Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government, it was learned, has instituted an aggressive drive to have American firms "house clean" their Latin-American branches of all anti-American or pro-Axis personnel.

Convinced by confidential reports of widespread subversive activities in most of the 20 American Republics, the State Department and other vitally interested Government agencies are applying "diplomatic pressure" to enlist the help of export industries in combatting the situation.

Objects of Cleaning

The objects of the "house cleaning" fall into two general classes:

1—Employees or agent of United States oil, steel, automobile, electrical supply and other firms in Latin-America who are considered potential "fifth columnists" or who have engaged in anti-American or pro-Axis propaganda and other activities, often financed by money derived from their American connections.

2—Firms or individuals in South and Central American nations who sell or transship material obtained from the United States to the Axis powers or any other foreign country that would be unable to obtain the supplies direct from the United States because of export restrictions. (Latin-American countries are able to obtain such supplies because hemisphere nations are specifically exempt from virtually all export embargoes.)

The "house cleaning" campaign, it was learned, already has brought about the discharge of a number of agents and employees suspected of hostile allegiance and operations.

Other U. S. firms are now investigating their personnel in Latin-America as a prelude to what was called "re-Germanizing" the staffs. Those ousted will be replaced either by employees from the United States or loyal citizens of the American republic in which the branches are located.

Firms which violate President Roosevelt's embargo proclamations by shipping war materials to areas outside those for which they have licenses may be denied future licenses, it was understood.

The State Department, it was learned, has compiled a list of individuals and firms in the 20 countries, who are "suspect" either of anti-American or pro-Axis propaganda and activities, or of supplying American materials to the Axis powers.

From Mexico alone, it was understood, the U. S. Embassy and consulates forwarded a list of approximately 300 individuals and firms, including several against whom there were direct charges of pro-Axis activities.

Cases Discussed

The individual cases are under investigation and are being discussed with the home offices of the United States firms concerned.

Much of the material and many of the firm names involved were secured in a four-month Pan-American survey by investigators for Nelson Rockefeller's commercial and cultural relations office. Highlights of the survey included the charges that:

Some U. S. firms were being duped by anti-American employees in branch offices who used profits and advertising appropriations for anti-American propaganda in newspapers and radio.

Agencies for U. S. products were in the hands of firms and individuals "known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American Republics."

Many commercial representatives use their offices as "centers for the distribution of anti-American literature and propaganda."

Manufacturers' Orders Reach Record Levels

NEW YORK (AP) — New orders to manufacturers in December reached record levels after allowance for seasonal factors, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The value of shipments also hit a new peak and the board's index exceeded the 1929 high for the first time. Manufacturers' inventories rose moderately.

The Board said unemployment declined to 6,961,000, a reduction of 104,000 during December.

Actual value of new orders in December was slightly lower than November but the decline was less than seasonal. Hence the Board's index, based on the 1935-1939 average as 100, advanced to 212 from 210. This was 75 per cent above a year ago.

Defense buying, the Board added, was the major influence behind demand in such industries as automobile, building and electrical equipment, iron and steel, machinery, and metal products.

The index of shipments of durable goods, also based on 1935-1939 as 100, rose to 177 from 166 and nondurable goods to 136 from 131.

Despite the rapid advance, the Board said, shipments in most industries still lagged far behind incoming orders and backlogs continued to pile up.

Inventories advanced 1 per cent in December, continuing the slow but persistent rise in effect since January, 1940.

Total employment in December was 48,413,000, including the military forces but excluding emergency relief projects.

Highlights of the employment report disclosed:

A drop of 589,000 in agricultural workers, larger than expected.

Larger than normal increase in trade, distribution and finance, and service.

A gain of 118,000 manufacturing workers despite an expected fall.

Maintenance of large employment in construction despite winter when a decline was expected.

A drop of 36,000 in transportation, not so large as customary.

Defense employment, the board added, has nearly offset the customary contraction in agricultural labor.

Capacity of Electric Power Generating Plants Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The aggregate capacity of all electric utility generating plants in the United States of 1,000 kilowatts or more of installed capacity is 39,503,445 kilowatts, and comprises more than 98 per cent of the country's central station capacity, according to a "Directory of Electric Generating Plants" just published by the Federal Power Commission. The list covers 1,922 plants in operation January 1, 1941.

The following table classifies the plants by type of prime mover—steam, hydro, or internal combustion—and shows the capacity of the plants, according to classes of ownership in each state:

Electric Generating Capacity by States—Jan. 1, 1941

(Plants of 1,000 Kilowatts or More)

States	Hydro No. Plants	Hydro Total Cap kw	Steam No. Plants	Steam Total Cap kw	Int Com No. Plants	Int Com Total Cap kw	Total No. Plants	Total Total Cap kw
Alabama	12	751,283	13	243,810	1	1,528	26	996,621
Arizona	10	291,500	5	49,660	12	40,472	27	381,632
Arkansas	2	65,300	11	72,630	7	10,454	20	148,384
California	97	1,544,617	23	1,157,460	4	44,364	124	2,746,441
Colorado	13	60,310	19	182,285	3	6,209	35	248,804
Connecticut	9	83,250	12	531,340	1	1,100	22	615,690
Delaware	—	—	4	23,150	3	3,823	7	26,973
Dist. of Col.	—	—	2	305,000	—	—	2	305,000
Florida	2	13,713	23	386,038	11	19,161	36	418,912
Georgia	21	335,940	15	137,400	—	—	36	473,340
Idaho	25	252,315	—	—	1	1,300	26	253,615
Illinois	10	51,893	52	2,559,640	5	9,601	67	2,621,134
Indiana	6	32,710	43	1,259,705	4	8,650	53	1,301,065
Iowa	6	115,900	35	447,970	25	40,425	66	604,295
Kansas	1	3,000	31	434,350	23	35,486	55	472,836
Kentucky	3	110,860	18	246,076	1	1,445	22	358,380
Louisiana	—	—	6	368,600	14	27,424	20	396,024
Maine	31	227,823	5	67,000	—	—	36	294,823
Maryland	2	271,200	9	399,100	3	4,200	14	674,500
Massachusetts	18	156,291	31	991,840	4	7,743	53	1,155,874
Michigan	60	268,129	26	1,587,575	12	22,766	98	1,878,470
Minnesota	20	116,740	39	424,075	10	15,836	69	556,651
Mississippi	—	—	13	46,370	2	3,600	15	49,970
Missouri	5	157,800	29	583,923	16	26,920	50	768,643
Montana	14	313,990	3	10,800	1	1,000	18	325,790
Nebraska	8	132,238	20	221,428	13	19,381	41	373,047
Nevada	5	502,400	—	—	1	1,870	6	504,270
New Hampshire	19	226,510	5	80,250	—	—	24	306,760
New Jersey	—	—	14	1,211,750	1	1,810	15	1,213,560
New Mexico	1	24,300	11	91,430	5	10,590	17	126,320
New York	99	1,111,564	40	3,896,100	4	18,228	143	5,025,892
North Carolina	27	699,591	15	470,250	3	5,200	45	1,175,041
North Dakota	—	—	13	79,913	4	5,409	17	85,322
Ohio	4	10,950	68	2,412,865	5	5,292	75	2,429,107
Oklahoma	—	—	19	319,102	14	26,074	33	345,176
Oregon	23	376,435	11	171,750	1	2,710	35	550,895
Pennsylvania	9	415,960	68	2,629,927	3	4,895	80	3,050,782
Rhode Island	1	1,000	4	263,700	—	—	5	264,700
South Carolina	20	508,880	7	135,800	1	1,458	28	646,118
South Dakota	2	2,500	8	48,850	8	13,713	18	65,063
Tennessee	10	386,253	12	190,690	1	1,183	23	578,126
Texas	15	100,580	44	938,440	25	53,341	84	1,092,361
Utah	20	79,400	2	59,750	3	7,205	25	146,355
Vermont	27	146,490	4	10,400	—	—	31	156,890
Virginia	19	172,940	13	385,575	4	5,671	36	564,186
Washington	34	791,112	11	202,570	—	—	45	993,632
West Virginia	8	90,660	9	587,440	1	3,200	18	690,220
Wisconsin	34	240,430	27	719,954	6	11,188	67	971,572
Wyoming	5	46,150	8	26,910	1	1,013	14	74,073
Totals	757	11,299,867	900	27,676,640	265	532,938	1,922	39,503,445

Your Income Tax

No. 4

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, and Other Sources

Salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services form the largest number of Federal income taxpayers. This year this army of taxpayers will be greatly increased. Those who paid an income tax for 1939 have gotten the forms for the 1940 income tax return through the mails. In order that none may escape filing the return, employers are required to report on Form 1099, accompanied by transmittal Form 1096, the names of all their employees to whom, if single, they made payments of $800 or more in 1940; and if married, $2,000 or more. If the marital status of the employee is unknown, he must be reported as single.

These returns should be filed on or before Feb. 15, 1941, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Returns Distribution Section, Washington, D. C.

The law contemplates that every individual, if single, or if married but not living with spouse, whose gross income for 1940 was $800 or more, must file an income tax return. Excuses for not doing so do not relieve the delinquent from responsibility for the delinquency.

Neither the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor Federal Judges, nor Members of Congress, are exempt from filing returns.

All types of compensation, unless specifically excluded by statute, should be incorporated in the gross income return of the taxpayer. A minister of the Gospel, for instance, must report all fees he receives—for funerals, for masses, for baptisms, for marriages, and for other like services. In addition to salaries, wages, fees, and commissions, all bonuses, tips, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, honorariums, and other forms of compensation are rated as part of one's income. If a person is paid in whole or in part for his services by anything other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken must be reported as income.

Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1939, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand by the taxpayer until 1940, the entire amount is taxable in 1940, when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most individuals in reporting net income.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Local Classified

(Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to share. 11 West 42nd Street. Suite 1960. Reasonable.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS. Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1252 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
Sell well-known Foremost Stockings. Greatly reduced prices. Marvelous opportunity for rapid turnover. We carry Nylon Stockings. Commission. Prosper Underwear Co., Inc., 6 East 46th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, heated, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

ALBANY, N. Y.—Rooms with or without light housekeeping privileges; desirable location. 199 Delaware Avenue. Phone 4-8327.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush—Business woman will share comfortable home; automatic heat, hot water, separate bedrooms; refs. exchanged. Box X-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—2 large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; furnished; near subway. Tel. Bu. 2-5845. 364 Argyle Road.

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Unusual, front, homelike, elevator, 635 Ft. Washington Ave. DeCamp. Wad. 7-0087.

N. Y. C. 2445 Walton Ave. Apt. 4 E—Near subways; large, neatly furnished room, 2 windows facing street; modern apt.; $5.00 weekly.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—Furnished rooms with semi-private bath; single per month $15; double $30. 723 Byrd Pk. Ct. Phone 62437.

STAPLETON, L. I., N. Y.—Cheery, light housekeeping rooms; reasonable rates; near bus, shopping center; refs. exchanged. Mrs. Cannon, 61 William St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL assistant, experience writing, proof reading, make-up, production; expert stenographer. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LEGAL secretary, experienced all branches; possesses initiative, speed, alertness. Phone MIS8 KRUMM, CO. 5-2501, Ext. 40, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST WANTED—For auditions please write Chairman of Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 Fairview Street, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC COMPOSED, ARRANGED, DICTATION etc. Sacred-Classical-Popular. PIANO INSTRUCTION—Beginners or advanced. Hollander, 46 W. 63rd St., N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4530

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING interior decorating, draperies, slip covers, mattresses. Gasser Bros., 43-42 40 St., Long Island City, N. Y. Stillwell 4-0147.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. F. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7963

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—New, charming, low-lying white house, 7 rooms; near beaches, highly rated school; sale $11,000. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Rye 671.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under one of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-room apartment, fireplace, electric kitchen, extra large closet room, restricted. 1402 Beacon St., Long. 3299.

NEW modern colonial 7-room upper apt., heated, hot water, fireplace, 2 tile baths, shower stall, garage; decorated to suit tenant. Open for inspection at 52 Cypress Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc. EL. 5-6900. ALLISON.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

WILL sublet 3 beautifully furnished rooms, $140 per month. Hotel Lafayette. MRS. GRAY.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY
OPPORTUNITY — ESTATE
70's East—For rent entire 16th floor, 4 exposures, 10 rooms, 4 baths; unusually attractive; large L-shaped living room, 3 masters; immediate occupancy. MRS. SMYTH. Regent 7-0270.

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows, made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 4-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0680.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BELLEROSE, L. I., N. Y.—26 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y. C.; artistic modern 6-room home; oil burner, 2 baths, garage, recreation room; near school and station. Shown by appointment. Phone Ellis Traub, Floral Park 2276.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

ANTIQUE maple dining-room suite, like new; 3-piece walnut bedroom suite, 1940 Frigidaire, studio couch. Call between 3 and 8 p. m. 82 Athelstane Rd., Newton Centre, Mass. (upstairs).

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. GRamercy 5-5973.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-4000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
488 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

New Things! Smart Things!
Savings of 10% to 40% in our
FEBRUARY FURNITURE AND RUG SPECIALS!
HOWLAND'S

READ'S
January Sale
of Home Furnishings
Ends Saturday

MEIGS
Last Day Saturday!
Sale of Famous-Make Shoes for Men!
Shoe Department—Downstairs

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK THEATRE
Greenwich 3760
January 30-31—INVISIBLE WOMAN, Virginia Bruce, J. Barrymore, J. Howard; DULCY, Ann Sothern, Ian Hunter.
February 1-4—THIRD FINGER LEFT HAND, Melvyn Douglas, Myrna Loy; ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE, Cesar Romero, Patricia Morison.
February 5-7—SNOW WHITE: LITTLE MEN, Kay Francis, Jack Oakie, Jimmy Lydon.

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
Electrical Appliances
and Contracting
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Special Low Prices
on SKATES and SKIS
25% off
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

CHARLES P. MASON, Inc.
We represent The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Francis Goodwin & Co.
INSURANCE
LOCAL DEPARTMENT
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
15 Lewis Street Hartford
Telephone 7-5114

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

GINGERBREAD
Plain or Frosted
15c a loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts. Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main St. Phone 1661

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

Have you some
CLOTHING for BRITAIN?
We will call for and deliver it to local headquarters without charge.
Just Call 5-2161
MONARCH LAUNDRY
149 DERBY AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
The Aristocrat of All Silk Hosiery
"VAN RAALTE"
We are sole distributors of "Van Raalte" silk hosiery in Waterbury.
Myth 3-thread sheer—$1.00
Philmy 3-thread sheer—89c
Flextop 4-thread service sheer—$1.15

Make your spring debut in gay colored spring clothes
MUSTIN Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

We are announcing our
Mid-Season Clearance Sale
all merchandise at greatly reduced prices.
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Our New Spring Patterns in
Manhattan Shirts
are worth while seeing. They're worth while buying, too. So much quality for so little money. $2.00 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
Cross Country Batteries
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Union Central Life Insurance Company
MYRTLE H. STEARN
Special Representative
LIFE INSURANCE
Annuities—Endowments
90 State Street, Room 432
Phone 5-2451 or 3-6278

Spring Flowers
DAFFODILS BLUE IRIS SWEET PEAS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
Why not have a Whitney Charge Account for the New Year, and have the advantage of using
CHARGA-PLATE
An Exclusive Service at
WHITNEY'S

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY SALES
Furniture and House Furnishings for discriminating people who like modern, comfortable homes but are not adverse to saving a few dollars. Watch for special announcements.
at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Continuing Our Great
CLEARANCE SALE
Bargains in Quality Footwear for every member of the family
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3831 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER E. LEWIS
Expert 35 MM Photo Finishing
Enlarging and Slide Making
Motion Picture Titling and Editing
Twenty Years' Experience
38 YALE PLACE TR. 5107

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Marked for your protection. The blue tint is your guarantee of better, more economical fuel.
"blue coal"
CHEMUNG COAL CO.
299 E. Washington Ave. PHONE 6269

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Armstrong's Quaker Rugs
fashionable floor beauty at low cost
ARGERSINGER'S

Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance
Reduced prices on
Women's Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Essoheat **FUEL OIL**
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

20% Off on All
DRY CLEANING
Send Now and Save
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

KENMORE

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9700 2004 DELAWARE AVE.

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
Men's Wear—Clothing
Adam and Dobbs Hats
2866 Delaware Ave., Phone De 4224

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Aves. Ph. Ri. 9784
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN, Mgr.
Formerly with Atlantic Refining Co. at Delaware and Shepard

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

SUPER SHELL and the New Golden Shell MOTOR OIL
Expert Repairing—Washing
Brothers Service Station
43-45 MAIN STREET FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHARD W. BLAKE
Contractor and Builder
Alterations, Waterproofing
Cellars Remodelled
Kitchens Modernized
43-19 122ND STREET
Telephones Bayside 9-2754 Imperial 307

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

BIENER PONTIAC CORP.
Sales and Service
New and Used Cars
250-21 No. Boulevard, Little Neck
Phone Bayside 9-6300

The Magic Circle Book Shop
--Any Book Published--
Books Gifts Greeting Cards
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 1699

You may
Phone With Confidence to
BAUER'S QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Great Neck 832-1264 Manhasset 2290
66 Middle Neck Rd. 368 Plandome Rd.
Always Quality and Economy

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Greeting Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

★ Hempstead Red Star Market ★
J. STRAUS
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
298 FRONT STREET
Hempstead 3274

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lowest Prices in the Heights
Cosmetics: Lentheric, Yardley's
Chocolates: Whitman's, Johnston's
Complete Line of Baby Supplies
Breyer's Ice Cream
Georgian Hall Pharmacy
8301 37th Avenue HAv. 9-6220

A. A. MANCINELLI
Ladies' Tailor, Dress Maker and Furrier
Now Located at 80-05 Roosevelt Ave.
announces
Spring showing of styles of imported and domestic fabrics, for coats, suits and dresses. Only high-class workmanship and fitting is performed in our workroom. Consult us about your remodeling and altering problem. Yes, we also do high-class French Dry Cleaning. PHONE RAVEMEYER 4-6550

ART HAIRDRESSERS

Permanent Waving
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street HAV. 4-7467

M. ROGOS
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Novelties
Specializing in Graduation Gifts
Fine Watch Repairing Done on Premises
37-04 82nd Street

MARGUERITE S. WOOD
Pianist and Teacher
Modern Teaching Methods
33-08 84th Street NE. 9-7637

JAMAICA

J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1910
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
GREAT FEBRUARY SALE!
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS—APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John L.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

LYNBROOK

Clearance Sale
Children's Pied Piper and Pedi-Guard Shoes
10% Off
X-RAY FITTING
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, L. I.

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

SAMUEL JACOBSON
Dry Goods Store
74 Atlantic Ave. Lyn 888
OUTFITTERS
for
BOY SCOUTS—GIRL SCOUTS

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-9020
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Frers' Confectionery
Valentine Hearts
Filled with
Our Home-Made Candy
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
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Woodhaven

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY'S DELICATESSEN
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JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MOUNT VERNON

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9040

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
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8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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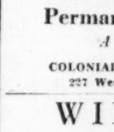
NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
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NICK ROMANO

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

February Furniture Sale
JOSEPH TUNICK & SONS Inc.
103-105 NO. MAIN STREET
Suit and Overcoat Sale
$22.75 Were to $30 $29.75 Were to $40 $39.75 Were to $55
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN STREET

Addie Finn
Permanent Waving
A Specialty
COLONIAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
227 Westchester Avenue

WINTER
Dresses and Hats Reduced for Clearance
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Ave.

KAURI
CAL-FLAT
for use over kalsomine
$1.49 gal.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
HARDWARE
129-131 North Main Street

Screens, Insulation
Lumber, Paint
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Mid-Winter Sale
of
Furniture and Furnishings

The annual thrift days for home-loving shoppers
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"The New"
Wallace's
Poughkeepsie's Finest Store

ROCHESTER

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 461-482

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours: 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring House
3001 Monroe Ave.
Will open February Fourth with a special
Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.25
Served through February Ninth
from 5 to 8 P. M.
Beginning February Eleventh
Regular Dinners
Prices $1.00 to $1.50
Luncheon Hours
Beginning February Fifth
12 to 2 P. M.
Prices 75c to $1.00
Excellent food and delight atmosphere
Under Cornucopia Management

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84 84

SCARSDALE

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
LINENS

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
1291 Rugby Road, Phns. 4-4461, 4-4462

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5473 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
Established 1914
Carry a complete line of kid and fabric gloves. Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
452 Broadway Tel. Troy 7084

UTICA

SALE! Wash Frocks
Our famous annual event—the February Sale of Wash Frocks. Loveable tubbables in spring's smartest manner—in the newest colors and fabrics. It's best to get yours now, before the height of the season, while selections are at their best.
$1.98 to $6.50
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
900 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

William G. Pittman & Co.
Painting and Decorating
"A Reputation for Quality"
40 Depot Plaza Tel. W. P. 8388
Before you decorate, borrow a copy of the
PAINT and COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Road W. P. 3420

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

Storewide Clearance Sale!
SUITS and OVERCOATS as low as $19.00
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St. W. P. 1279

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577
SPECIALS WED. AND SAT.

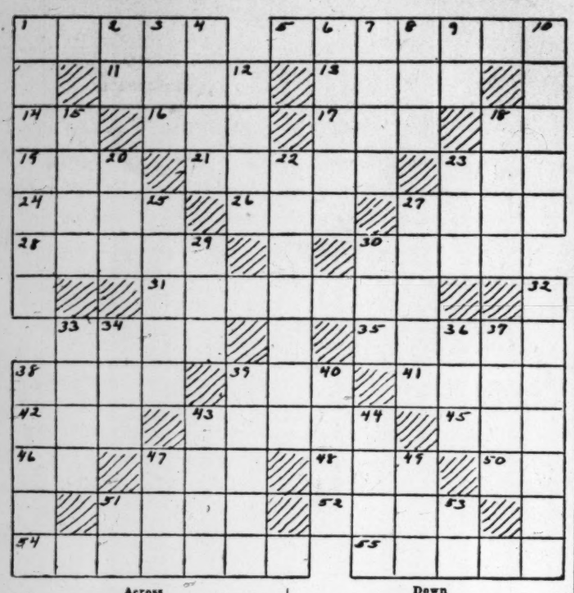
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—First name of a Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam?
5—Who was famous Philistine giant?
11—What is a heterogeneous mixture?
13—To rend.
14—Chapter (abbr.).
16—What is a section of a drama?
17—Color of skin produced by the sun.
18—Where do the Maoris dwell (abbr.)?
19—What Swiss river flows from Rhine to Thun?
21—Seven cities claimed to be birthplace of what poet?
23—Female rabbit is what?
24—What instrument does a tympanist play?
26—Organ of hearing is what?
27—A coil.
28—What is a humorous term for the organ of sight?
30—What is a nocturnal insect?
31—What do you call one born within range of sound of bells of Bow Church, London?
33—What is French equivalent of John?
35—What is used in splitting wood, rocks, etc.?
38—Who was Ham's eldest son?
39—A large receptacle.
41—A quoit is shaped like what?
42—What article of apparel is prominent in many Gainsborough portraits?
43—What is first name of Legree, fictional slave dealer?
45—What is a river of Poland?
46—Artifcle.
47—An impost is what?
48—A policeman (slang)?
50—American continent (abbr.).
51—What do you call male parent of a horse?
52—Who composed music for "The Cat and the Canary"?
54—What author first gained fame for short stories of India?
55—A name common to several French kings.

Down

1—A performer in a bullfight.
2—Toward.
3—What is highest note of the gamut?
4—How would you describe a Croesus?
6—What web-footed mammal has long and flattened tail?
7—What legendary king of Britain sought to test his daughters' love for him?
8—What is Gaelic form of John?
9—Arabia (abbr.).
10—Maud Muller had eyes of what color?
12—What is a county of southeastern Nebraska?
15—Anita Louise plays what musical instrument?
18—Who constructed a refuge from Deluge?
20—Track worn by a wheel is what?
22—What poet wrote "Lincoln, the Man of the People"?
23—Speck.
25—Who was a Hebrew prophet of 8th century B. C.?
27—What is an anteroom or entrance hall, as in an apartment?
29—What prefix means "with"?
30—Cry of a cat.
32—If wishes were horses, who would ride?
33—What is Spanish form of John?
34—What suffix forms superlative adjectives?
36—To let bait bob and dip lightly.
37—Both sexes of what African antelopes have horns?
38—What is a soft white limestone of earthy texture?
39—What is name of one of reindeer in Clement Moore's well-known poem?
40—What is an African hornbill?
43—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
44—French word for Christmas.
47—Sesame is what?
49—In favor of.
51—Where is Badalona (abbr.)?
53—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.
—PROV. 27:19.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Oceans Regulate the Temperature of the Earth?

Two general types of climate are found on our globe. One type is sea climate, which is known as maritime and is generally equable; the other is land climate, which is known as continental and is likely to be extreme. Islands and sea coasts frequently have comfortable summers and mild winters, while the interiors of great continental areas, like Siberia, often have very hot summers and bitterly cold winters.

Nearly ¾ of the earth's surface is covered with water. The water is of relatively constant temperature and affects the temperature of the air above it. Evaporation from ocean surfaces adds moisture to the air. This moisture when carried to land areas by winds, precipitates as rain or snow.

Oceans have been characterized

CURRENTS AND DRIFTS IN THE ATLANTIC

as the great conservative element in the formation of climate. The farther away a place is from the sea or the more completely shut off by mountains from the ocean's moderating effect, the drier and more extreme the climate is likely to be.

Land radiates and loses heat more rapidly than the sea. Only about ¼ of the total sunlight falling on the ocean's surface serves to heat the water. This is because ½ the light is reflected and ½ of the remainder is required to offset the cooling effect of evaporation from the water's surface. Also, water requires more heat than almost any other substance to raise its temperature. As a result, the net increase in temperature of ocean water on a day of strong sunlight is only about one degree.

At night, as the surface of water cools, it becomes heavier or more dense, and sinks, warmer water coming up to take its place. Consequently, cooling at night is slow. The result of all this is that summer sea breezes are usually cool, as compared with the hot land wind, and ocean winds are more temperate in winter than the frigid blasts from land.

Ocean currents also have an important part in climate-making. The Japan current warms the air and makes a mild, moist West Coast climate. The Gulf Stream makes Western Europe warmer than the same latitudes in Eastern North America which is chilled by the icy Labrador Stream.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from A. E. Keating, New York City

Rival Contenders at the Dog Show

Judging from his expression, the young man doesn't seem to share his neighbor's confidence that her pet will walk off with the honors.

Vocations

Incinerators

Two boys, students of a vocational school, earned money during summer vacation building outdoor incinerators. These were easily constructed from bricks, the bricks stacked to form a circular enclosure with a diameter of about three feet at the bottom. Building incinerators gave them practice in brick-laying which trade they were studying at school and they earned surprisingly well, canvassing suburban neighborhoods for work.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Quotation

THY mind shall be a mansion for all lovely forms, thy memory be as a dwelling place for all sweet sounds and harmonies. Oh then if sorrow, fear or pain or grief should by thy portion, with what healing thoughts of tender joy wilt thou remember!—WORDSWORTH

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Sun Bowl is to El Paso as the Cotton Bowl is to **(Miami, San Antonio, Birmingham, Pasadena, Dallas).**
2. "Ben-Hur" is to a chariot race as "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" is to **(sunken treasure, study of marine life, Sargasso Sea, submarine, coral reefs).**
3. Mineralogy is to minerals as meteorology is to **(astronomy, meters, weather, meteors, meteorites).**
4. Montgomery is to Alabama as Santa Fe is to **(Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, a famous trail).**
5. Benjamin Franklin is to electricity as Thomas Edison is to **(carbon arc lamp, neon lighting, fluorescent lighting, incandescent lighting).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

In Lighter Vein

Sister's Viewpoint

Coed: "What position does your brother play on the team?"
Sister: "A sort of crouched, bent position."—The Recorder.

Quite Enough

Colonel: "Don't you know that you have to salute an officer?"
Raw Recruit: "Yes, sorr. But if ye remember, I've already said good marning to ye once today."—Montreal Star.

Patiently Waiting

Officer (to man pacing sidewalk at 3 o'clock in the morning): "What are you doing here?"
Gentleman: "I forgot my key, officer, and I'm waiting for my children to come home and let me in."—Norcrafter.

Flattered

The new traffic cop had been told by his inspector to overtake and stop a speeding car. Ten minutes later he rang up to report: "Car was being driven by an actress. I stops her, pulls out my notebook. She snatches it, writes her autograph and leaves me standing."—The Buzzer, Victoria, B. C.

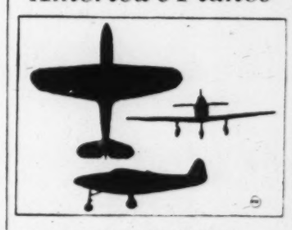
Thinking Out Loud

In these times, when a man says the world owes him a living, he means to include an automobile and a couple of radios.

It'd be a break for the ladies if "permanent" waves had the durability of "temporary" taxes.

The person who does a lot of talking is bound to be right—sometime.—Rays of Sunshine.

America's Planes



BELL AIRACOBRA

Here are three views of one of America's finest interceptor pursuit airplanes. Note the tricycle landing gear and the long, slim nose. They are characteristic features of the Bell Airacobra, a one-place monoplane in which the Allison liquid-cooled engine is located behind the pilot. The Airacobra's high speed, announced by the manufacturers as about 400 miles per hour, and the heavy armament, which includes a 37 millimeter cannon firing through the propeller shaft, are indicative of the way in which America's aircraft industry is keeping pace with the latest developments in air warfare.

Neighborliness

Basco, Ill.

A mother who found it necessary to help support the family did sewing and conducted a small variety store in her home. Besides these additional responsibilities she did her own housework and laundry.

She had had an unusually full day, having hung out a big washing to dry. In the afternoon a neighbor from across the street came in to visit while an accomplice gathered in the washing, and slipping unobserved to her home, soon had the clothes dampened and ready to iron.

Being occupied, the mother did not miss her washing until evening when she went out to take it in. Her mouth opened in surprise at the sight of the empty lines. But she was not kept long in suspense. Across the street came two smiling neighbors, bearing the basket of neatly ironed clothes between them.

This little act of kindness although carried out a quarter of a century ago is still related by the recipient of the thoughtful deed.

Daily Anecdote

A Better Question

In the midst of a company of men thirsting for public adulation and fame, Cato, the great Roman statesmen, worked quietly and unremittingly to improve his knowledge and skill in statecraft, striving faithfully for the public good, little minding censure and caring even less for praise.

One day a friend pointed out to Cato numerous statues that other men had set up in their honor, and asked, "Why have you not set up your own statue?"

"I had rather men should ask why Cato has no statue," replied the statesman, "than why he had one."

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Dallas
2. Submarine
3. Weather
4. New Mexico
5. Incandescent lighting

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

New stamps from France have made their appearance in the United States. These stamps coming from Unoccupied France are of various designs. One set of four semi-postals has been issued for National Aid, and consists of an 80c. plus 2 fr. in black brown color showing men and women in a grain harvesting scene, the men cutting while the women bundle and stack the cut grain; a 1 fr. plus 2 fr., brown, picturing a man sowing a newly plowed area and in the background may be seen the farmhouse and a horse drawing a harrow; a 1.50 fr. plus 2 fr., violet, shows a vineyard at harvest time with a group of fruit pickers at work, and a 2.50 fr. plus 2 fr., green, shows a pastoral scene.

A distinct appeal for aid to war victims comes in the form of a special 1 fr. plus 2 fr. stamp in

New stamps from Unoccupied France

gray violet color picturing a nurse comforting a wounded man and a mother and child. The legend "Pour nos Victimes de la Guerre" appears at the bottom of the stamp.

A new value has been received in the Balzac type, the color remaining the same bright violet and the value now is 1 fr. plus 10c. A 50 fr. value honors the French aviator Guynemer, and pictures the ace leaning against the hood of the motor. The color of the stamp is blue.

Bohemia and Moravia—The 20 Korunas stamp of the current series has appeared in a light gray brown color instead of the darker brown, and the postage due set has two new values, 80 h. and 1.20 kr.

Bolivia—An airmail series of stamps is expected soon to honor the new Columbus Lighthouse in the Dominican Republic. Also a series to honor recent heroes of state, and another stamp to honor Pedro Domingo Murillo.

Chile—New supplies of the 40 c. Pan American Union commemorative have been printed and it is expected these will be available through the Pan American Union at Washington, D. C.

Greece—Greek stamps have been overprinted "Ellyniki Dyikisis" (Greek Administration), and are valid for postage only in occupied Albania.

Lithuania—Three new stamps have been added to the regular set. These are the 10 centai, green, picturing a symbolic winged figure standing at a plow; the 25c., brown, with a woman and two children, and the 35 c., orange, picturing a horse.

Salvador—A series of stamps will be issued shortly to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the National University of El Salvador.

The Post Office Department has announced that a new Highway Post Office service will be inaugurated on Feb. 10 and is designated the Washington, D. C., and Harrisonburg, Va., Highway Post Office. Legislation for this service was passed by the last session of Congress and approved by the President on July 11, 1940. It is one of the most significant developments in the field of mail transportation in recent years.

The first route has been laid out by way of Middlebury, The Plains, and Strasburg to Harrisonburg, a distance of approximately 140 miles one way, on which one round trip will be made daily, except Sunday.

The route will provide swift and efficient mail service to three first-class, six second-class, ten third-class, and fourteen fourth-class post offices along the line of the route.

Letter drops have been installed on the trucks to be used, in order that postal patrons may be able to post letters directly on the truck during its brief stopover in each of the respective communities which it serves.

The new Highway Post Office service will be operated on the same basis as the Railway Mail Service, the mails will be carried on large bus-type trucks completely equipped with all the facilities for sorting, handling, and dispatch that are included in railway postal cars.

First Trip Covers

Stamp collectors wishing first trip cancellations of the motorized post office should send their covers prepared and ready for mailing with postage postpaid at the first-class rate to the Postmaster, Washington, D. C., for the first southbound run from Washington, D. C., to Harrisonburg, Va., which will be designated in the cancellation die as "Trip 1"; and similar covers to the Postmaster, Harrisonburg, Va., for the first northbound run from Harrisonburg, Va., to Washington, D. C., which will be designated as "Trip 2." All letters properly addressed and stamped should be sent under cover to the postmasters indicated, endorsed on the covering wrapper: "For dispatch on the first trip of the Highway Post Office, Feb. 10, 1941." All covers should be in the hands of the postmasters not later than February 9th. A special cancellation will be used for these two trips. No round trip covers will be carried.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Air Force*

By LE PELLEY

HOW CAN WE GET AT THEM IN THAT FORT ?
WHAT WE NEED IS AN AIRFORCE!
THERE ! THROW THE OTHER END OF THAT ROPE OVER THE LIMB OF THAT TREE — AND SWING ME OUT OVER THEIR FORT !
BRR-R-R-R-R.. LOOK OUT BELOW.. BRR-R-R-R.
WAS IT SUCCESSFUL ?
NOT ENTIRELY ! THEY JUST HELD OUT A BUSHEL BASKET AND YELLED "THANKS FOR THE SNOWBALLS!"

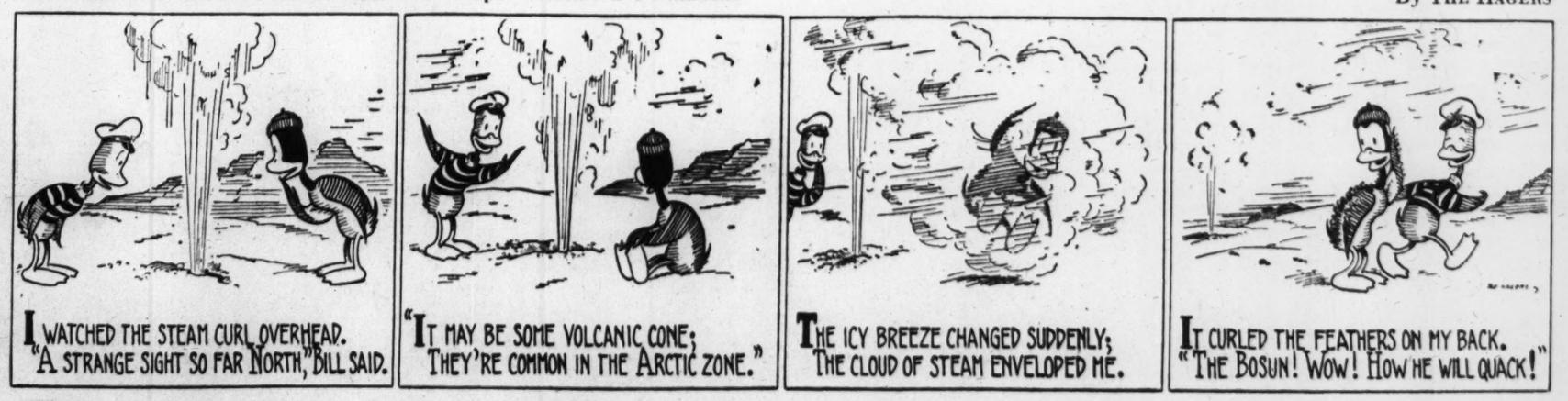
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Pedigree Is No Handicap*

By RODGERS

Boy! Did I have a good time at the Kennels today!
Those dogs may be thoroughbreds and all that—
But I noticed their pedigrees didn't stop them any when it came to enjoying a good old-fashioned rough-and-tumble frolic!
No-sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Hopes It Isn't a Permanent*

By THE HAGERS


I WATCHED THE STEAM CURL OVERHEAD. "A STRANGE SIGHT SO FAR NORTH," BILL SAID.
"IT MAY BE SOME VOLCANIC CONE; THEY'RE COMMON IN THE ARCTIC ZONE."
THE ICY BREEZE CHANGED SUDDENLY; THE CLOUD OF STEAM ENVELOPED ME.
IT CURLED THE FEATHERS ON MY BACK. "THE BOSUN! WOW! HOW HE WILL QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense Against Strikes

Strikes against defense call for defense against strikes. With America endeavoring to put its very utmost of energy into production for the war emergency, every report of stoppage of work to haggle over working conditions is disturbing.

The subject is pressed upon attention by the International Harvester strike in Chicago, the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, flare-ups in several aviation plants, threat of trouble in the Bethlehem Steel Company, and various lesser disputes.

Yet the first point to be noted is that the degree of peace in industry is very much higher now, as indicated by strike figures for 1940, than it was in 1939 or in 1916 during the early stages of the last war. Actually the arts of conciliation and mediation have been making great strides in the last two decades. Hence wisdom rather than extremism is the need in seeking a more complete remedy.

Further it is worth remembering that delays in production may take place at many other stages and for other reasons besides labor disputes. Time naturally is consumed by the manufacturer in negotiating his contract with the Government; there may be changes of specifications or waits for tools and materials. Even in event of a strike the fault does not always lie with labor, though labor must take the responsibility for initiating a stoppage.

And however slight the loss of defense effort from these frictions, there should always be every effort to reduce that loss to zero. This undoubtedly is the motive behind much of the talk of anti-strike legislation in Congress. Yet some of that talk has pointed unnecessarily and hastily in the direction of coercing labor.

It is timely, therefore, that the Committee on Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should at this point issue a report making clear that industry is as much opposed to compulsory arbitration as labor is opposed to losing the right to strike. The Chamber committee places its faith in voluntary agreements with labor and in Federal conciliation. It believes these will work in 99 per cent of the defense industries and that efforts at coercion would be ineffective.

It is also useful that the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee should at almost the same time bring forward a bill for mediation in the defense industries offering a pattern for Government intervention short of compulsion in labor controversies. The provisions of the bill raising the closed shop issue may be questionable, but the establishment of a waiting period before a strike call could become effective, and during which time an impartial board would examine the case, is well worth consideration.

Last to Leave the Ship

These are days when many old theories are being questioned. One, which is particularly important for British people at the moment, is the supposition of some that it is a captain's duty to go down with his ship.

The British press has lately echoed with complaints against the barbarousness of this convention, and it is therefore comforting to be able to state with absolute emphasis that no such rule is, or ever has been, known to the sea. It is, generally speaking, the custom that the captain is the last man to leave a sinking ship, but this is only a gallant recognition of the fact that the higher the rank, the greater the responsibility. The democratic conception of honor, though never slow to demand sacrifice on the proper occasion, equally never demands it unnecessarily.

It has also been suggested that Members of Parliament should not be allowed to volunteer for the fighting forces. Their wisdom, it is said, is required more for the counsel of the Nation than their courage for the field. There is something to be said for this point of view. It might also be maintained that, from the point of view of mere prudence, it would have been wise for the King and Queen to leave Buckingham Palace when it was bombed, or for the Prime Minister not to thrust himself, as he constantly does, into the midst of aerial bombardment. Yet, if the advice of prudence on these occasions were accepted, the world would lose inspiring examples; and inspiration is something democracy needs.

After her first lessons in automobile driving, the Lady Next Door said that next time she believes she'll go in for airplanes; there are not so many things getting in the way up there.

Greek Drama

No tragedy of Sophocles ever had a more unexpected twist than that given to Greece's latest struggle for independence by the sudden passing of General Metaxas. Rome, ready to seize at any straw of hope, finds encouragement in the removal of the man who organized the little Nation's stand against aggression. But the Greeks appear to be thoroughly united in their war effort and there is every indication that it will be carried on effectively. Alexander Korizis, the new Premier, was closely associated with General Metaxas and is also known as an able administrator.

The Metaxas Government was a dictatorship. It came into being only after King George had failed in his effort to give Greece genuine parliamentary freedom. Mr. Korizis is reported to have certain Venizelist connections. They may help to erase some of the old divisions in Greece and to develop more democracy—when the war is won.

General Metaxas came to power because he was able to maintain order and get things done. Trained as a soldier—ironically enough in Germany—he was responsible for the efficient organization which prepared the Greek army and has supplied it. He did not follow the Hitler-Mussolini model of flamboyant leadership; his people knew him as "Uncle Johnny." Nor has Greece been indoctrinated with a Fascist ideology.

It did not go in for hateful concepts of racial oppression and conquest. Instead it stood up bravely against the anarchy of aggression which is threatening the world today. The Greek stand is possible only because strongly supported by Britain and more remotely by America. If the world struggle against domination by force succeeds, freer patterns of government may be expected to develop within Greece.

A Rural Institution

It's nice to have the country correspondents gather and listen to the editors talk about newspaper problems—between turkey dinners and other social events—as 100 or so Vermont contributors have been doing up at Goddard College. But if the erudite editors are trying to tell the rural contributors what news is and how to get it—well, they might as well be trying to teach a duck to swim.

Nobody in the wide, wide world knows better than the country correspondent what folks like to read in the paper. Smart urban editors just out of schools of journalism may know what they *ought* to be reading and how it *ought* to be presented, but what folks like is not always what the schools consider important.

If the Coon Hollow correspondent of the Bingville Weekly Bugle starts her news column by saying, "Mending fences is the order of the day," it has nothing to do with politics but is a faithful bit of reporting of the chief activity of his community. The cub editor, fresh from the classroom, may snort, "Trite!" and declare it isn't news, but every reader in Coon Hollow understands, and expects it. It may be "cutting wood," or "sowing wheat," or "setting out strawberry plants," or "threshing," instead of "mending fences," with which may be combined "quilting," "setting hens," "preserving," or "soap-making," as representing the activities of the distaff side of the rural household. But it is faithful reporting—and that's the country correspondent's job.

Untiring recorder of the daily life of the people is this "valued contributor." She may compose her weekly letter under difficulties—at the kitchen table with a baby on one knee, while the washing machine is running—but the "short and simple annals" she compiles are truer pictures than many modern novels, and are eagerly read by those who get back to Hickory Flat or Maple Grove only at Christmas or Thanksgiving. If she ever misses an item, it's because the wires are down—for that great rural congregator, the party line, brings the news when the roads are too drifted to get to meeting or the Grange Hall, and all she has to do is to listen in for a spell while the bread's in the oven.

Yes, she knows what's news and how to get it—and most of the country editors are well aware of it. She is an institution and no influx of modern journalistic methods is likely to displace her—unless the paper wants to lose its readers.

Women picketers in a Detroit strike are said to have "wielded hatpins" in battling the police. Evidently hatpins are back—and, as ever, useful!

The Bookshelf

A Survey of the Arts

While a book of 850 pages would ordinarily seem long, even formidable to most readers, it is a modest measure in terms of Raymond Stites' THE ARTS AND MAN (New York: Whittlesey House. $7.50). For in these pages an ardent, indefatigable student and art devotee has put the fruit of years of study. Careers have been dedicated to material which he has condensed in a chapter, or even a page. Some subjects discussed were buried and unknown half a century ago; others were ignored and unclassified; others still occupied a more prominent position in the roster of great masters than is allotted them today. Art history is no set or fixed study; it is changeable, fluid, human, taking on fresh meaning with each new epoch, each new interpreter.

* * *

Mr. Stites has surpassed the boundaries set by several other art historians who have produced comparable inclusive surveys; for he uses the word art in its full connotation, and while he gives precedence to fine art, to painting, sculpture, and architecture, he treats music, literature, and philosophy as well. Whoever throws his best energies into the arts finds himself drawn into allied arts. Mr. Stites has just such a supple and associative mentality, and he contributes a wealth of information in this encyclopedic volume which is refreshing to the art teacher and art critic, informing to the student, and an excellent book to initiate the layman into the fascinating world of art.

A long introduction sets forth the problem, describes the author's approach, shapes a few definitions. Mr. Stites discusses the laws of art structure discovered in nature. The arts of the cave dweller in a hunting age are compared with the handiwork of other such primitives as the American Indian. Egyptian art embodies the sentiment and superstitions of ancient Egyptian belief, while power is symbolized in the art forms of western Asia. The Greeks and Romans occupy nearly one-fourth of the space of the book, and rightly, we believe, for they provided the pace, the boundaries which have prevailed in good measure in art history to this day.

* * *

Christian art, too, has of late been given more abundant space in these comprehensive histories, at the expense of detailed treatment of the Italian Renaissance. Mr. Stites is more generous with the baroque period and as he comes closer to our own time is more fully occupied with music and literature. It requires great powers of coordination to correlate the arts, great familiarity with their substance and form to see the analogy.

Perhaps the later pages of the book are more likely to be criticized for emphasis or omission. In an age of individualism and diversification it becomes more and more difficult to define the categories and divisions into which arts of epochs past seem to slip so easily. Living, changing art is another story. We are part of it, responsible for it and consequently incapable of achieving sufficient detachment to judge it impartially.

The illustrations consist of photographic reproductions, diagrams, musical notations, and several colored reproductions. There are bibliographies and gramophone record lists. In the text are many poetic quotations. It is, in short, a book which flows over with an overflowing subject. D. A.

Our Readers Say—

Public Opinion and a Declaration of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is one phase of the war situation which I think should be brought out into the open and frankly considered. That phase is whether or not the United States should declare war now.

I have found that when I express my opinion that America should declare war, many people are shocked and immediately assume that I want war. But nothing could be further from the truth. I would do anything to avoid war, but in the present case war has been forced upon us. I was pleased to read in the President's message to Congress a recognition of the fact that no action we take will cause Germany to take military action against us before it suits her purpose. But she has been taking more subtle action against us for a long time, the kind of action which she says destroys a nation before military action is begun.

It seems to me that a declaration of war would merely recognize the situation as it exists. We are giving all-out aid to England because we realize that for our own safety Germany must be defeated. Under such circumstances what virtue is there in sitting smugly back and letting England take the responsibility? Of course, it may possibly be that at present we can do our part better by not declaring war, but whether or not we can do so should be the only question to be considered. To me the advantages all seem to be on the side of declaring war, some of which are:

1. It would help us all to realize the emergency.
2. It would greatly help in putting production on an emergency basis.
3. It would aid in freeing the country of Nazi agents.
4. It would put us in a position to do whatever needed to be done at the right time.
5. It would protect the country from the precedent of putting such great power in the Presidency in peace time, and would make that authority an emergency for war only.

Of course, I realize that war cannot be declared until public opinion is ready for it. But we have seen American opinion go through several phases. At first it was everything to keep out of war; next to give aid short of war; now to give aid even if it results in war, but still keep out of war. During these changes of public opinion there has been no basic change in the international situation. The steps we are now taking could have been taken six months ago if the country had more fully understood the situation.

JAMES A. VINCENT

Carmel, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

S O S!

HELLO, NAZI WRECKING COMPANY? I'M BOGGED DOWN- CAN YOU SEND SOME HELP RIGHT AWAY?
ITALIAN WAR MACHINE
FOR EMERGENCY USE ONLY
L.F. VAN ZELM

"Britain Under Bombs": Life in the Shelters

(From a London social worker)

You say my letters show our courage. Well, it's an odd thing, but I truly don't believe we feel courageous, because we don't need to feel it. In the main, it has been perfectly easy to keep calm.

People who have been bombed out say they feel shaky for a day or two; but I think two factors help—one the universal instinct and urge to go on with normal life, which is there just around the corner even if you have been bombed, and the other the consciousness that no one is aiming at *you* and no one is expecting *you* to do anything in a raid except to look to your own safety in a quiet and prudent way.

Most of the time the Blitzkrieg is more like a peculiarly violent and erratic thunder and hail storm than an onslaught by human enemies. Of course, I haven't myself spent much time in "target areas" where there is poor cover during raids—such as the poor streets of East London. In Central London the buildings are mostly so solid that even during a raid you don't find it difficult to go on with your business. . . .

It looks at present as though raids would slacken off still further during the dark stormy months, and the invasion, too, would not happen. . . .

I want to tell you one nice little story, nice because so pointless. Conversation overheard between two ladies waiting in a shelter queue:

"Got any water?" "Naow. 'Ave you?"

"Naow. Got any gas?" "Naow. 'Ave you?"

"Naow. But I got me 'usband. 'Ave you?"

"Naow. I'm a single lady."

I don't know why that should be so satisfying. Equally satisfying in another way is the conclusion of one of the letters received in our Tracing-the-Missing Registry: "Please find my daughter Edith. Yours humbly Mrs. J. Walker. Three cheers for the red white and blue."

* * *

Oxford is pleasantly full these days—troops, evacuees, civil service. The streets are crowded and there seems to be nothing to buy in the shops: in particular there is a local shortage of chocolate (not chocolates). . . .

The human race is very wonderful. I talked with half a dozen or more families who were bombed out a few days ago, had lost all or nearly all their possessions, and are now living in shelters at night and some sort of communally shared rooms by day. Most of them were in fairly good work: they have something to live for. Nearly all of them were just immensely patient, no doubt to some extent numbed, but still well aware of what had happened to them and apparently determined to start again. Of course, they will get some compensation for their property after war; and perhaps to lose your home completely brings with it a kind of peace, at any rate while the danger is still present and you can't settle down in security to the business of home-restoring.

The shelters I saw were good of their kind: warm, reasonably ventilated and not impossibly crowded—suitable for the respectable family party, and far removed from the higgledy-piggledy conditions of the tube stations. Would you believe it possible that Holborn Station, with its six platforms, sleeps about 5,000 people a night?

There are great contrasts in the shelters. Some are huge, noisy, and generally scenes of—not confusion—but, rather, patient wretchedness. Some, in crypts of churches and cellars, are all narrow alleys and odd little niches, with people curled up in all positions and all angles—the whole thing looking like a Cruickshank illustration for "Oliver Twist." Some are cozy and cheerful, and the inhabitants are turning them into something like clubs. I went into one where our visit started community singing and a dance. . . .

* * *

I took G. H. and a taxi driver who broadcasts with him on the "Can I Help You?" series to lunch in a communal kitchen in Lambeth. They were greatly impressed. About 180 people came for meals and we all got for 8d. a meal as good and well cooked as if you had cooked it—boiled silverside, dumplings, carrots, and potatoes, semolina pudding with stewed fruit. I am so pleased when I come on a real, definite piece of work that has sprung from our indirect efforts. There are now about twelve of these kitchens and between them they are feeding about 2,500 people a day. Not a huge number, but our job is to show the way, so that the State with its vast resources can take up a good idea on a mass production scale. . . .

My remarks about the Greek war have been all out so far. Who'd have thought the Greeks would have done so well—even against Italians? But it is useless to put this kind of talk in letters, which are so out of date. The main thing is that the last few weeks have cheered us all up a good deal.

H.

CLEVEDON, SOMERSET

Dear Sister:

We have done some wonderful work with our Air Force and we are very proud of them. . . . Although 149 bombs have been dropped in our area, there is only one house so far demolished. . . . Many have been dropped in the open country between here and Bristol, that is, when they are chased by our aircraft. . . .

Most of us are in it heart and soul whether the war dragged us in or not, and furthner proof of English determination to win the war and not come to a stalemate, as last time, can be found in the fact that 1,500,000 men have joined the Home Guard absolutely voluntarily and after one appeal by radio, and supply their cars, petrol, oil, tires, clothes, boots, and all their time absolutely free and without quibble to our country. They turn out at any hour, day or night, when ordered. . . . We are a motley crew to look at, as most are ex-service men and all trained a little differently, but it's the spirit that counts. . . .

I'm afraid most of us were disappointed that they didn't try the invasion. . . . The Army has promised us a share in the "big do" when it comes. . . . I have just returned from parade and an interesting lecture on the Bren gun.

In my opinion the United States is helping more than she could do if she were also at war and I should be sorry to see her come in. . . . It's planes we want. We have the men already trained and waiting and anxious to man them.

JOHN

The Wide Horizon

The State of Education

By Walter Lippmann

From an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

It was once the custom in the great universities to propound a series of theses which, as Cotton Mather put it, the student had to "defend manfully." With your permission I should like to revive this custom by propounding a thesis about the state of education in this troubled age. The thesis which I venture to submit to you is as follows:

That during the past forty or fifty years those who are responsible for education have progressively removed from the curriculum of studies the western culture which produced the modern democratic State;

That the schools and colleges have, therefore, been sending out into the world men who no longer understand the creative principles of the society in which they must live;

That, deprived of their cultural tradition, the newly educated western men no longer possess in the form and substance of their own minds and spirits, the ideas, the premises, the rationale, the logic, the method, the values, or the deposited wisdom which are the genius of the development of western civilization;

That the prevailing education is destined, if it continues, to destroy western civilization, and is in fact destroying it;

And that, therefore, what is now required in the modern educational system is . . . a thorough reconsideration of its underlying assumptions and of its purposes. . . .

* * *

The institutions of the western world were formed by men who learned to regard themselves as inviolable persons because they were rational and free. They meant by rational that they were capable of comprehending the moral order of the universe and their place in this moral order. They meant, when they regarded themselves as free, that within that order they had a personal moral responsibility to perform their duties and to exercise their corresponding rights. From this conception of the unity of mankind in a rational order, the western world has derived its conception of law, which is that all men and all communities of men and all authority among men are subject to law, and that the character of all particular laws is to be judged by whether they conform to or violate, approach to or depart from the rational order of the universe and of man's nature. From this conception of law was derived the idea of constitutional government and of the consent of the governed. . . .

Modern education, however, is based on a denial that it is necessary, or useful, or desirable for the schools and colleges to continue to transmit from generation to generation the religious and classical culture of the western world. . . . Modern education rejects and excludes from the curriculum of necessary studies the whole religious tradition of the West. . . .

There is no common faith, no common body of principle, no common body of knowledge, no common moral and intellectual discipline. Yet the graduates of these modern schools are expected to form a civilized community. They are expected to govern themselves. They are expected to have a social conscience. . . .

By separating education from the classical religious tradition, the school cannot train the pupil to look upon himself as an inviolable person because he is made in the image of God. These very words, though they are the noblest words in our language, now sound archaic. The school cannot look upon society as a brotherhood arising out of a conviction that men are made in a common image. . . .

* * *

In abandoning the classical religious culture of the West, the schools have ceased to affirm the central principle of the western philosophy of life—that man's reason is the ruler of his appetites. They have reduced reason to the role of servant to man's appetites. . . .

That is why men today are appalled by the discovery that when modern man fights he is the most destructive animal ever known on this planet; that when he is acquisitive he is the most cunning and efficient. . . .

And, at last, education founded on the secular image of man must destroy knowledge itself. For if its purpose is to train the intelligence of specialists in order that by trial and error they may find a satisfying solution of particular difficulties, then each situation and each problem has to be examined as a novelty. . . .

For what enables men to know more than their ancestors is that they start with a knowledge of what their ancestors have already learned. . . . This is the meaning of tradition. This is why a society can be progressive only if it conserves its tradition.

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